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Elementary Classics

LIVY

THE SIEGE OF SYRACUSE

BEING PART OF BOOKS XXIV. AND XXV. OF LIVY

Adapted for the use of Beginners

BY

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WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARY

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INTRODUCTION.

The island of Sicily is in shape an irregular triangle, and was in early times called Trinacria, perhaps from its three promontories at the angles. Its north and south sides, measured in straight lines, are about 175 miles long, and its east side about 120, that is to say, it is about the size and shape of the six northern counties of England, if we take Berwick-on-Tweed, Liverpool, and Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, to represent the three capes. Its north side faces Rome, its east side Greece, and Carthage lies to the south-west.

Syracuse itself is, roughly speaking, 350 miles from Rome, 350 from the west coast of the Peloponnese, and 370 from Carthage. It is worth while to note these particulars, because the geographical position and great fertility of Sicily are the key to its history, and show why Carthaginian, Greek, and Roman coveted, occupied, and fought over its soil. So fertile was it, and so much corn did it produce, that

legend made it the favourite dwelling-place of Dēmētēr—identified by the Romans with their goddess Ceres—the protectress of agriculture and of the fruits of the earth. It was at Henna of which we read c. 44 *ff.* that Pluto is fabled to have carried off Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres. The plains round Henna produced large crops of wheat, and the city possessed a temple of Demeter, which was looked upon as a place of peculiar sanctity.

The earliest inhabitants of the island that we hear of in history were the Sicĕli—whence the name Sicily—and Sicāni. We know very little about them, and it is not quite clear whether they were originally different tribes or not. In very early times the Phœnicians, the founders of Carthage, formed trading settlements on the coast. But the colonists who most influenced the history of Sicily were Greeks. And when we read of Greeks, we must not think of a people living united under a common government. The Greeks—or Hellēnes as they called themselves—were kindred tribes speaking different dialects of a common tongue. No matter in what part of the world he might be, a Greek was a Greek, and one word—barbarian—described all who were not of Hellenic blood. But for all that there was no political union among them. Each city or state wished to be independent of its neighbours, and

the patriotism of a Greek was seldom found to reach beyond his own city's walls, while between the great cities—notably Athens, the head of the Ionian, Sparta, the head of the Dorian tribes—there existed strong political jealousy. This jealousy on several occasions broke out into open warfare, and affected their colonies and dependencies as well as the cities themselves.

The first Greek colony in Sicily was Naxos, founded B.C. 735 by Attic Ionians from Chalcis. Next year, B.C. 734, Syracuse was founded by Dorians from Corinth, and in the course of a few years more Naxos was able to found Leontini and Catana; and in the course of the next two centuries other Greek colonies were planted and flourished on the coast of Sicily. Of these Agrigentum and Syracuse were the most famous. The former, especially, was remarkable for the magnificence of its public buildings, the ruins of some of which may still be seen.

The Carthaginians, who were of the same stock as the Phœnicians, the early colonists of the island, were settled chiefly in the western half of Sicily; their principal towns were Panormus and Lilybaeum (now *Marsala*). When the tide of Greek immigration was checked, and when the power of the Athenians was broken by the destruction of their fleet and army at Syracuse B.C. 413, the Carthaginians

began to aim at gaining entire possession of the island. After a severe struggle they made a treaty with Dionysius, tyrant (*i.e.* absolute ruler) of Syracuse, by which their territory was limited by the river Halycus as its eastern boundary. This territory they kept until the end of the first Punic War, B.C. 241, when it was agreed that the Carthaginians should evacuate Sicily altogether. "The first Punic War," says Niebuhr, "which had lasted for twenty-nine years, made the Romans masters of Sicily indeed; but it had changed that island into a wilderness; the whole of the western part in particular was laid waste; and from that time Sicily has, in fact, never recovered, although civilisation continued to exist, and the Greek arts to be cultivated."

Sicily, or more strictly the western half of it, thus became the first Roman province. Hiero had since B.C. 270 sat on the Syracusan throne, and had been a steady friend to Rome. He was accordingly allowed to keep the eastern part of the island, the river Himera forming the boundary line. The independence which he retained was little more than nominal, and this privilege was shared by certain other Sicilian cities, Messana among the number, which had like him taken the Roman side. In command of the newly formed province was placed an officer, *praetor* by

title, and the attention which had been paid to commerce was now transferred to agriculture. Sicily became the chief granary of Rome. Many of the natives impoverished by the war, forbidden to buy, but not to sell, land, found themselves obliged to part with their estates to Roman owners. Moreover not only was a yearly tribute imposed, but large tracts were confiscated by the Romans. In this way whole districts of rich corn land passed into the hands of Roman masters.

Meanwhile both sides, Carthaginians and Romans, were preparing to renew the struggle. The latter conquered the Illyrian pirates and the Gauls who dwelt on the Italian side of the Alps. At Carthage, after a life and death struggle with her own mercenary troops the war-party gained the upper hand, first under Hamilcar Barca, then under his son-in-law Hasdrubal, and in spite of the jealousy and distrust of the nobles. These two able commanders created and consolidated a Carthaginian dominion in Spain. This country was to be the next point of collision. In B.C. 221 Hasdrubal was murdered and Hamilcar's son Hannibal, not quite thirty years old, was elected to command by the army. He was a man of great energy and marvellous ability as a leader of men. Above all, he was possessed by a bitter hatred of Rome.

As soon as he felt himself ready for war, he provoked a quarrel with Rome by attacking and at last destroying Saguntum, a town on the east coast of Spain and an ally of the Romans. He then marched across the Ebro, the Pyrenees, the Rhone, and the Alps into Italy itself. Again and again,—at the Ticinus, the Trebia, Lake Trasimene and Cannae,—he defeated the armies which the senate sent against him. Rome seemed at his mercy. But a Roman commander, Quintus Fabius Maximus, inaugurated a new policy of resistance which effectually checked his victorious career. This was to harass Hannibal and to cut off his supplies, but never to offer or accept battle. The greater part of Rome's Italian allies remained true to her, and it was only in the south that Hannibal gained much support.

There, in the voluptuous city of Capua he stayed. But his army was before long enervated by the unwonted luxury of the place. For some years no active steps were taken by either party, but the Romans were gradually forcing Hannibal down into the heel of Italy, B.C. 215-212.

In the meanwhile, at Syracuse, Hiero died and was succeeded by his grandson the weak Hieronymus, B.C. 216. Soon however he was murdered, and in the confusion two upstarts, Hippocrates and Epicydes,

took the lead. They were agents of Hannibal, and won over the whole city to the Carthaginian interest.

The veteran Claudius Marcellus, a brave soldier but rough and cruel, was sent to reduce the city, and invested it closely. For eight months the wonderful engineering skill of Archimedes, the celebrated mathematician, baffled all his efforts. But, at last, during a feast a part of the walls was left unguarded, and the Romans succeeded in taking the upper city. The Carthaginian and Syracusan soldiers lay encamped in the marshy ground near the Anapus, and were almost annihilated by disease. At last Syracuse surrendered B.C. 212, and was given up to pillage.

SYRACUSE.

[N.B.—The plan of the city which is given should be mastered, and the student should try to form in his mind an idea of the vast area inclosed by the fortifications].

It received its name from the marsh Syraco, which lay near the city. The first colonists occupied the small island called Ortygia, which forms the north side of the Great Harbour. It was about two miles in circumference, and in the following chapters is called *Nāsos* or *Insula*. Soon the colony extended

over the high ground to the north of Ortygia, and built the second of the four quarters, which were in truth four separate cities (cp. c. 59) eventually inclosed within the fortifications. This was called Achradina, from ἀχράς, -άδος, the wild pear-tree still found growing on it here and there. The two parts of the city were not at first included in continuous fortifications, but separated by a space of low ground. Ortygia contained the celebrated fountain Arethusa, which is protected from the sea by a parapet of masonry; but the water has been brackish, and therefore unfit for drinking, since the earthquake of A.D. 1170.

LIVY.

TITUS LIVIUS was born at Patavium (Padua) B.C. 59, the year of the consulate of Julius Caesar and Bibulus, and probably died A.D. 16, in the same year as Ovid. He settled at Rome, and became a member of the literary circle which gathered round the emperor Augustus. His aim throughout is to be picturesque, and his conception of history is a kind of epic poem. He has taken little trouble in sifting evidence, or consulting out-of-the-way documents. His geography (for example, in the accounts of Hannibal's march over the Alps, and of the taking of Syracuse) is

either confused or wrong. But it is by his eloquence, by his powers as a poet and as a dramatist, that he has given his work "a lasting interest, undiminished even when his story is no longer accepted in all cases as trustworthy."

Among the works consulted in preparing this edition must be mentioned especially the translation of MESSRS. CHURCH *and* BRODRIBB, *and the editions of* WEISSENBORN, *and of* RIEMANN *and* BENOIST.

MARE
SICULUM
Leon
Trogilus
Galeagra
Hexapylon
TYCHA
EPIPOLAE
Euryalus
Tumulus
ACHRADINA
F. Anapus
Olympium
Nasos
Fons Arethusa &
Templum Dianae
PORTUS MAGNUS

SYRACUSAE

NOTES, CHIEFLY GRAMMATICAL,

ON

LIVY'S LANGUAGE.

[N.B.—*It should be understood that the constructions here noticed are not in every case confined to Livy, but are often instances of ordinary constructions, as illustrated in the following chapters.*

[*Numbers with* § *prefixed refer to the sections of these notes; without it to the chapters of the text*].

1. Archaisms are not seldom used, *satias* = 'satiety,' 54; *tempestas* = *tempus*, 57.

On the usage of the parts of speech:

(*a*) THE SUBSTANTIVE.

2. *vulgus* is rarely masc., as in 33.

3. The sing. is often used for the pl.; so we find *eques*, 'the cavalry,' 42; *miles*, 'the soldiery,' 44; *hostis*, *Poenus*, 'the Carthaginians'; *Romanus*. But *Poenus*, 43, *Romanus*, 21, mean 'the Carthaginian (or Roman) general.'

4. Certain words change their meaning in the plural:

frumentum, 'corn in grain';	*frumenta*, 'corn in stalk.'
custodia, 'guardianship';	*custodiae*, 'guards,' 41.
praesidium, 'protection';	*praesidia*, 'garrisons' or 'lines.'
pars, 'a part';	*partes*, 'duty.'

5. Abstract words are used for concrete; *levis armatura*, 'the light-armed troops'; *custodiae*, 'guards,' 41; *statio*, 'an outpost,' 22.

6. With names of towns Livy often uses a preposition when such writers as Cicero and Caesar would omit it. Thus we find

ab Syracusis, 25, *ab Agrigento*, 42. But *ad Syracusas* has the meaning of 'to the neighbourhood of.' With the name of the *part* of a town the prep. may be inserted or omitted at will, *ad Euryalum*, 58. In the case of *Leontini* (25, 32), which is the name, not only of the city, but of its inhabitants, the prep. is regularly inserted.

(*b*) ADJECTIVE AND PARTICIPLE.

7. An adj. or part. is used as a substantive: *armati*, 11; *regii* = 'courtiers,' 12; *missi*, 20; *carcere vincti*, 34; *missa*, 39.

8. *nullus* = 'not at all,' 43.

9. An adj. often represents the genitive of a kindred substantive, so *puerili*, 'of a boy,' 2; *nomen regium*, 'the name of king'; *muliebribus*, 'of women,' 3.

10. *unus* is strictly used only when emphatic, 'one and only one.' But it is often equivalent to *aliquis* or *quidam*, *servus tamen unus exsulum*, 52; *unus ex Romanis*, 53.

11. *mille* is usually an adj., but is used as a subst., *mille armatorum*, 55.

Terni, '3 each,' 68, is not to be confounded with *trini*, which qualifies words which have no sing., or a different meaning in the sing., *e.g. castra*.

(*c*) PRONOUNS.

12. *se*, *suus* normally refer to the subject, *Lat. Prim.* § 145. But when no ambiguity is caused it can refer to the object, *e.g.* 29, *sua omnia eis restituebantur*. And *suorum*, 'his relations,' 5, can be used in reference to an object not actually expressed but merely implied in *regium*.

13. *quidam* is used in pl. = *aliquot*; *quidam* (= 'many') *invadebant*, &c., 62.

14. *ipse* is found in the nominative where we should not expect to find it, *e.g.* 53, *lapides aestimando ipse secum*, where *aestimando* may be resolved into *dum aestimat*.

15. *hic...ille* usually 'the latter...the former' (because the latter is usually also the nearer), but this is reversed in 25,

where *illis...hi* refer respectively to those who depart from and those who remain in the city.

16. *alii* occurs = '*the* others,' *ceteri*, 18.

17. The relative *qui*, *quae*, *quod* constantly stands at the beginning of a sentence where in English we use a simple demonstrative pronoun, *e.g.* 10, Qui = 'these'; 13, Qui = 'he and 'often.'

18. Livy prefers to say *cum qua* rather than *quācum*, 71.

19. The relative is often attracted to the gender and number of the predicate, *e.g.* ch. 9, *ita quod unum vinculum...erat, Thrasone*, &c. 'Thraso...*who* was the one tie.'

(*d*) THE VERB.

20. The frequent substitution of the passive impersonal, with or without the abl. of the agent, for the active, serves to draw attention to the thing done as opposed to the doer: cp. the beginning of ch. 13; *festinatum*, 20; *discursum est*, 32. [N.B.—*succurri* is impersonal in 11].

21. Passive verbs are often used in a *middle* sense, *jungi*, *conjungi* = 'to effect a junction with,' *Hippocrates Himilconi conjunctus*, 41; *ferri*, 'to proceed with,' &c.

22. Transitive verbs are used intransitively through an ellipse of the object, which can usually be easily supplied either from the context or from the meaning of the verb. So *duxit* (supply *copias*), 43; *excepit* (supply *hanc spem*), 53; *differret* (supply *rem*), 59; *diripientium* (supply *urbem*), 71.

23. Livy takes no trouble to avoid the perfect form in *-ēre* when it coincides in form with the pres. inf., so *videre*.

24. *coepi* is used with active, *coeptus sum* with passive infinitives, so *Syracusae obsideri coeptae sunt*, 1; but Livy also says *Casilinum obsideri coepit*, Bk. 24, 19.

25. *fuerat* = *erat* in *tumultuatum fuerat*, 13; *fuerit* = *erit* in *imposita fuerit*, 67. [N.B.—*amatus fui*, *fuisse* are not used = *amatus sum*, *esse*.

26. *forem* (the 1st and 2nd pers. pl. are not used) replaces *ero* in oratio obliqua, *si traditae forent*, 51. But Livy also uses

forem as an equivalent of *essem*, whereas Caesar seems to have avoided the form entirely.

27. *vēneo*, *pereo*, act as the passives of *vendo*, *perdo*, the only passive forms of which are the participles and gerundives, *venditus*, *perditus*, *vendendus*, *perdendus*. Just so *intereo* is used as the passive of *interficio*.

28. The deponent *revertor* has as perfect *reverti*, 35.

29. *paenitendi*, 20, is found, although *paenitēre* is not used personally in Classical Latin.

30. Many intransitive verbs become transitive by being compounded with a preposition, so beside *eo* we find *initus*, 42, *adiri*, 54; beside *sentio*, *consensa est*, 46; beside *venio*, *conventis*, 52.

31. Livy is very free in using the present participle even in the nominative sing., and where a finite verb with a subordinative conjunction would be more regular. So 2, *cernens*, 'because he saw'; *dictitans*, 5; *simulans*, 8; *absens*, 12; *metuentes* = *quia metuunt*; *opperiens*, 21, &c. His use of the fut. part. is equally free, cp. *e.g. laturum*, '*likely* to bear,' 1.

(*c*) PARTICLES.

The following usages may be noted:

32. *ad* used adverbially with numerals = 'to the number of' does not affect the case, 57, *ad mille fere armati*.

33. *ceterum* = *sed*, 15, 64; this usage is found in Sallust, not in Cicero or Caesar.

34. *namque* comes second in its clause against classical usage and its derivation (lit. = '*and* in fact'), 43.

35. An adverb or adverbial phrase sometimes qualifies a substantive exactly as if it had been an adjective, *transfugae quibus nulla erat per condiciones veniae spes*, 58; *sine vulnere* = 'unwounded,' 37; *ab tergo agmen*, 'the hinder part of the procession,' 11.

36. *diu* usually takes the imperfect, but *diu tenuerat* occurs 40.

37. *postquam* takes the perf. indic., *e.g. postquam id irritum fuit*, 58, unless the fact of the action being past is meant to be dwelt upon, *e.g. postquam ab Hippocrate occupatae Syracusae erant*, 40.

38. *dum* = 'while' nearly always takes the pres. indic. Even in oratio obliqua, = 'until' the subjunctive, *dum...admoverent*, 59. The enclitic *-dum* occurs in the compounds *nedum*, 1; *vixdum*, 19.

39. 'both...and' is variously expressed, *et...et*, *simul...simul* (65), *cum...tum* (44) being the most usual forms; *que...et*, 48, is an exceptional usage not found in Cicero or Caesar. The similar modes of expression, *et...nec*, 'both...and not,' and *nec... et*, 49, also occur.

40. *vel...vel* in 49 *urbis...clarae vel ob insignem munimento naturali locum vel ob sacrata omnia* come very near in meaning to 'both...and.' *aut...aut* 48 is a good illustration of the distinction between these words and *vel...vel*: the two alternatives are not both possible; *if* it was necessary, then this excused its harshness.

41. *simul* is both an adverb, 36, and a conjunction, 47, = *simulac* which itself occurs 56.

42. These words require notice: *velut* = 'as if,' used with the participle, 4, 32; *ut*, 'as was to be expected in the case of,' 49; *praeterquam*, 'moreover,' 51; *utique*, 'at any cost,' *maxime*, 'exactly,' 53; *prope*, 'so to speak,' 65.

(*f*) PREPOSITIONS.

43. *a*, *ab* (*a*) often used with the name of a town, § 6; (*b*) it marks the *cause*, *cum tumultus ab re in speciem atrociore ortus esset*, 'caused by a deed,' 18; *tantus fuit ardor militum ab ira interfectae stationis*, 28. This usage is rare in good prose; (*c*) 'from' comes to mean 'at the end of,' *ab eo colloquio*, 47; (*d*) its use *ut a caedibus...parceretur*, 60, is induced by the similar construction of *temperare*, = 'abstain from'; (*e*) *ab Tychā*, 60, *ab Arethusā*, 69, are regular.

44. *ad* (*a*) of place, 'near,' 10; 'off' (a headland, &c.), 21, 32, 33, 40; to (not 'into') *Achradinam*, 69; (*b*) of purpose with

gerundive, *ad foedus faciendum*, 10 ; (*c*) 'in answer to,' 35, 46 ; 'in view of,' 33 ; 'at,' 'upon,' 44 ; (*d*) 'in the eyes of,' *ad militare genus*, 33.

45. *e*, *ex* (*a*) partitive, a very common usage, *ex tutoribus*, *ex iis*, 7 ; (*b*) 'from,' *e muro*, 55 ; (*c*) 'by means of,' *ex signis*, 31 ; (*d*) 'according to,' *ex composito*, 'according to agreement,' 55.

46. *cum* as often as not takes the place of the instrumental abl. with troops, cp. § 63 : *cum omni exercitu*, 28 ; *cum paucis equitibus*, 30. This corresponds with the Greek usage, cp. Xen. Anab. I. i. 11 : ὡς πολεμήσων σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι, w. Cyropaed. V. 3.35 ἡμεῖς καὶ ἵπποις τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις καὶ ἀνδράσι πορευώμεθα.

47. *in* (*a*) *in Leontinis*, see § 6 ; (*b*) of time, 'at,' *in tali tempore*, 23. *in tempore* is an idiomatic phr. = 'at the right time,' 'just in time,' 69. In *in praesentia*, 24, 25, it is not easy to say whether *praesentia* is the acc. pl. of *praesens*, 'for the present,' or the abl. sing. of *praesentia*, 'at the present time ; (*c*) 'amid,' *in hoc tumultu*, 69 ; (*d*) *in hunc modum*, 'in this manner,' 32 (Caesar used *ad hunc modum*).

48. *per* (*a*) of extent of time, *per idem tempus*, 40, *per hos dies*, 47 ; (*b*) of the cause or means (= διά w. gen.) *per causam*, 11 ; *per se*, 'of itself,' 20 ; (*c*) idiomatic expressions are *per ludibrium*, 'mockingly,' 10 ; *per speciem*, 'in appearance,' 16.

49. *sub* with the acc. may mean (*a*) 'immediately before,' *sub lucem*, 'towards daybreak,' 56 ; (*b*) 'immediately upon,' *sub hanc vocem*, 19. In the same chapter *sub* (*alienā invidiā*) = 'under the cover of.'

APPOSITION.

50. Instead of a partitive genitive, the substantive expressing the whole sometimes is put in the nominative in apposition with the parts ; *interfectores, pars in forum..., pars Syracusas pergunt*, 12.

51. In 65 *quae...Epicyden...insulam*, *quae* refers to the facts told in 64, and *Epicyden* and *insulam* are accs. in apposition with it.

CASES: THE ACCUSATIVE.

52. The English idiom 'to Appius Claudius *at* Pachynus' demands the acc. in Latin, *ad Ap. Claudium Pachynum.*

53. The direct acc. *omnia* after *cavendi*, 44, is quite classical.

THE DATIVE.

54. The predicative dative (usually to be tr. by the nominative) accompanies certain copulative verbs, especially *esse: praedae futuram*, 'would be a prey,' 43; *cetera praedae futura*, 60; *exemplo sunt*, 70.

55. The dative 'of the agent' can usually be explained as a dative of advantage, so *commeatūs omnis generis convecti erant Romanis*, 44.

56. The dative is often used where the acc. with a preposition might equally well stand, *undae adfligere*, 'to dash against the water,' 38; *statutus est comitiis dies*, 21; *receptui canere*, 69; *litori appulsa est*, 61. In the second and third of these examples, however, usage has emphatically decided for the dative.

57. *munientibus*, 42, may be either dative after *supervenit*, or abl. absolute; but as the abl. abs. rarely omits its subject, it is best on the whole to take it as a dative.

THE GENITIVE.

58. The gen. of one substantive may be the object of another substantive, *vindicta libertatis*, 'means of asserting (*vindicare*) their freedom,' 46.

59. Latin idiom prefers in geographical expressions such as 'the city *of* Rome' to coordinate the two substantives, *urbs Roma*, but sometimes uses the genitive, *Pachyni promuntorium*, 40.

60. Livy uses the partitive gen. very freely, especially joining a neuter adj. with it; this usage is practically limited in good

prose to certain words (*tantum, quantum, aliquid, multum, paulum, dimidium*), *quicquid militum*, 34; *id temporis*, 54; *mediterranea insulae*, 58; *delecti senatorum*, 24.

61. Especially with *esse* = 'to belong to,' is this gen. common, *suae dicionis esse*, 27; *partis Carthaginiensium erant*, 41; *nostrae potestatis esse*, 45. At 51, *hominum suae partis*, the *esse* is omitted.

62. The case of *praetorum*, 34, is very peculiar. In English we can say 'all *of* them,' but this in Latin (there being no real partition) is *ei omnes*. In this chapter the genitive seems to follow *omnes*, but is really caused by the *qui*.

THE ABLATIVE.

63. The abl. of the instrument (never of the agent with *ab*), is often used of troops, *exercitu pugnare; equitibus progredi; parte copiarum defendere urbem*, 41; see also § 46.

64. Livy is more free than Cicero and Caesar in using the simple abl. without a preposition, *in, ex*, &c. of the place-where, not only with words which of themselves have a local meaning, such as *terrā, mari, loco, regione*, but *navibus*, 'on ship-board'; *portis*, 'at the gates,' 60; *Hexapylo*, 34. This usage is still farther extended in *maritimis locis* = *per maritima loca*, 43, and in *munimentis reppulit*, 'from the lines,' 61.

65. In like manner the abl. of the time-when is not confined to words which of themselves indicate a division of time (day, month, year, &c.); we find such expressions as *ultimā senecta*, 2; *pace ac bello*, 'in time of peace and war'; *tyranni caede*, 'at the death of the tyrant'; *luce primā, quartā vigiliā*, 69. Some of these, together with *incerto statu*, 12, may perhaps be as well explained as abl. abs. Compare also *nocte dieque*, 44; *his annis* = *per hos annos*, 70.

66. He is also very fond of the causal abl. *metu*, 42; *gaudio, gloriā*, 57; *terrore ac tumultu*, 60; *trepidatione ac fugā*, 69.

67. *quinquaginta annis*, 24, is probably to be regarded as an instrumental abl., the duration of the alliance being regarded as that by which its value is tested, than the equivalent of *per* with the accusative. The instrumental abl. follows *fessus*, 17.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

This is too large a question to be discussed here, but a few of the more striking uses of it may be mentioned.

68. *qui* in its simple sense takes an indicative. *Lat. Primer*, § 150. The apparent exceptions to this rule which occur can be explained: *ubi id temporis visum est, quo jam...esset*, 54; the mood of *esset* is due to virtual oratio obliqua, = 'was, *as his informants told him*'; and *qui obsiderentur*, 65, is a subordinate clause in oratio obliqua. *qui* with the subj. may be final, *quo perducantur qui agerent*, 21; concessive, *qui vidissent*, 6, = 'whereas they, &c.'; causal, *qui tradiderit*, = 'seeing that he,' &c. 70.

69. Of the consecutive use of the subjunctive, usually accompanied by *ut, ut non*, giving the result, these are a few of the instances: *praeverterent*, 7; *esset*, 10; *confoderetur*, 11; *compleretur*, 13; *paterentur*, 14, &c.

70. Of the final use: (in order that, lest, *ut, ne*) *interiret*, 2; *servarent*, 3; *capiat*, 10; *sustineret*, 11; *suspecti essent, perducantur*, 15.

71. Of the causal use: ('since,' *cum*), *oreretur, dedisset, mutasset*, 13.

72. concessive: ('although,' *cum*), *torqueretur*, 7.

73. conditional: ('if,' *si*), *misissent*, 10.

74. comparative: ('as if,' 'as though,' *tamquam, velut*), *vellet*, 6; *laxaret*, 11.

75. temporal: ('when,' *cum*), *exspirasset*, 4; *laceraretur*, 8; *dicerant*, 10, &c.

76. indirect question: *essent*, 6; *fuisset, sequatur*, 10.

77. Subordinate clauses in oratio obliqua demand the subjunctive; compare the instances in § 68, and *quibus Themisto junctā esset*, 18.

THE VERB INFINITE.

78. The infinitive present is often used instead of the aorist indic. for the sake of effect, in an animated narrative; see *fremere...poscere*, 20; *nudare*, 21; *negare*, 46.

79. With the perf. inf. passive the auxiliary is often omitted, *ab Hannibale se missos praedicant*, 15; *caesi videbantur*, 18;

alios missos, 21. It is also omitted with the fut. inf. act., *haec futura cernens; futurum*, 2.

80. Livy uses the gerund of active verbs governing a direct acc. *deponendo tutelam*, 6; *novandi res*, 15, 25, as well as the more usual gerundive, *belli gerundi*, 24; *novandarum rerum*, 17.

ELLIPSES.

81. Of *se* as the subject of an infinitive mood in oratio obliqua: *velle ad Hannibalem redire* = *se velle*, 15; *spe...redacturum* = *se redacturum*, 61.

82. Of the verb of *saying* introducing oratio obliqua: *id moliri*, &c., to be supplied from *crimina serebantur* in the previous clause.

83. Of *sunt, erant*, &c., *haec mandata*, 3; *quod adeo festinatum*, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

84. Livy is fond of avoiding abstract substantives by emphasising an adjective; so *Thraso nominatus* = 'the naming of T.' 8; *tot auditae proditiones*, 44. With this may be contrasted the intentional use of the abstract, in 6 *succedenti tantae caritati Hieronis*, = *tam caro Hieroni*.

85. *Zeugma* (lit. 'joining') is the name given to that figure of speech by which one verb has to do duty for two: *si liberi in societatem* (*vēnimus*), *non servi traditi sumus*, where a similar verb has to be supplied with the former clause from *traditi*.

86. Connecting particles are sometimes left out to produce an effect of vigour: see ch. 2, where *regimen* had better be translated '*but* the management.' This is regularly the case in giving the full name of the consuls for any year, *e.g. Q. Fabius Maximus quartum, M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum incunt.*

87. The constant and varied use of *res* in Latin is noticeable, and it has been described as a blank cheque to be filled up from the context. Many instances occur in the following chapters, and are to be translated by 'thing,' 'matters,' 'government,' 'power,' &c., *res* (sing.), 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 35, 36, 46, &c., (pl.) 2, 12, 15, 17, 23, 25, 29, 40, &c.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

[*The Numerals refer to the Chapters of the Text.*]

Achrădīna, a quarter of Syracuse, surrounded by a huge wall made of stones from the neighbouring quarries (*Lautumiae*), which baffled every attempt of the Athenians, but was taken by the Romans at the first onset, 34, &c.

Acrae, town a few miles west of Syracuse; now *Acremonte,* 42.

Acrillae, a town near Syracuse on the river Anāpus, 41.

Aetōli, the inhabitants of the south-west of continental Greece, 53.

Agrigentum, a town on south coast of Sicily, once an important commercial station importing wine and sulphur into Africa, but ruined by the war between Rome and Carthage; now *Girgenti,* 41.

Andrănodōrus, son-in-law of Hiero, one of the guardians of Hieronymus, gets rid of the others, on Hieronymus' murder seizes the citadel, is made praetor, is put to death by order of the magistrates, 2, &c. [The name is more correctly spelt Adranodorus; there seems to have been a Sicilian god Adranos].

Apollonides, a Syracusan noble, persuades Syracusans to ally with Rome, 23.

Archimēdes, the celebrated Syracusan mathematician, born 287, B.C., long baffled attack of Romans, killed in the pillage of

Syracuse. Only fragments of his writings have reached us, 36, &c.

Arethusa, a celebrated fountain in Syracuse, 69.

Argīvus, Argive, from Argos in the Peloponnese, 59. [Should probably be spelt Argius, = Greek Ἀργεῖος].

Aristo, a tragic actor who disclosed the conspiracy of Andranodorus, 17.

Attălus, a Syracusan who disclosed to Epicydes the conspiracy formed by eighty of the chief citizens to admit the Romans into the city, 52.

Campānia, a region of central Italy on the west coast, near the modern Naples, 13.

Cannae, a town in south-east Italy on the Aufĭdus, where Hannibal severely defeated the Romans, 1.

Carthāgo, a most important commercial town on the north coast of Africa, a colony of Tyre, after the fall of which she inherited its prosperity; and the western part of the Mediterranean Sea became 'a Carthaginian lake.' But being governed by an exclusive oligarchy, and her troops consisting of mercenaries, when she came into conflict with Rome, she was defeated in the Punic wars (1st, B.C. 264-241; 2nd, B.C. 218-201; 3rd, B.C. 149-146), and destroyed, 7, 9, &c.

Claudii, a powerful patrician clan at Rome of Sabine origin. (1) **M. Claudius Marcellus,** see *Marcellus*; (2) **App. Claudius Pulcher,** praetor, and then consul; sends envoys to Hieronymus; keeps his fleet off Murgantia; reduces Capua.

Crētensis, (adj.) from the island of Crete (or Candia), the inhabitants of which were celebrated archers, 31.

Crispīnus, T. Quinctius, cp. 50.

Dāmarāta, daughter of Hiero, wife of Andranodorus, persuades her husband to aim at the throne, is slain with her two daughters, 20.

Dāmippus, a Lacedaemonian envoy from Syracuse to Philip of Macedon; taken by the Romans. It was during the discussion of his ransom that a Roman soldier counted the stones of the wall, 53 *f.*

Diāna, goddess of the moon, and also of fields and woods;

afterwards confused with the Greek Artĕmis. At Syracuse it was the Greek Artemis who was worshipped, 34. [Di-ana is connected with the root of *di-es*, *deus*, *di-vus*, &c., and is the fem. form of *Jānus* (= *Diana*)].

Dīnŏmĕnes, one of the guards of Hieronymus, helps in his murder, elected one of the magistrates at Syracuse, then chief of the army, deserted by his troops, flies to Syracuse, 11, &c.

Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 406-367 ; c. 6.

Epicȳdes, born at Carthage of Syracusan extraction, sent by Hannibal as envoy to Hieronymus, becomes praetor of Syracuse ; his expulsion demanded by Marcellus, stirs up the Syracusans against the Romans, directs the defence of Syracuse, which he leaves just before its capture, 9, &c.

Epipolae, western district of Syracuse on a rocky plateau, 55.

Euryălus, an almost impregnable hill-fort in Epipolae constructed by Dionysius, 58 *f*.

Q. Fabius Maximus, consul B.C. 233, named pro-dictator after the disaster at *Trasumennus lacus ;* he determined to starve Hannibal out and to risk no pitched battles, gaining the surname *Cunctator*, 'the delayer.' Cp. the line of Ennius (copied by Vergil) : *unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem.*

Galeagra, tower on north of Syracuse where the districts Tycha and Achradina touch, close to the sea, 53.

Gĕlo, eldest son of Hiero, 6.

Hannibal (= 'favour of Baal'), a Carthaginian, son of Hamilcar Barca, born B.C. 247 (according to Mommsen B.C. 249), and put an end to his life at the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, whither he had fled for refuge B.C. 183 ; great both as warrior and politician ; invaded Italy and defeated Romans in several battles (*Trasumennus lacus*, *Cannae*, &c.), but not being adequately supported by the home government, was obliged to leave Italy ; was beaten at Zama, B.C. 202 ; exiled 195 ; ch. 1, &c.

Harmonia, daughter of Gelo, wife of Themistus, put to death, 18.

Helorus, town on east coast of Sicily taken by Marcellus, 40.

Henna, town of central Sicily, with celebrated temple of

Ceres, the scene of the rape of Proserpine by her uncle Pluto. The inhabitants meditating to give up the town to the Carthaginians, L. Pinarius, the Roman governor, massacres them, 44 *f.*

Heraclea Minoa, town on south coast of Sicily, in the power of Carthage, which kept it until the conquest of Sicily by Rome, 41.

Heraclīa, daughter of Hiero, wife of Zoippus, put to death with her daughters.

Herbēsus, town of Sicily near source of the river Acragas; now *Pantalica,* 28.

Hexapȳlon, gateway in north wall of Syracuse with six entrances, only one of which was kept open, 34, &c.

Hiero II., king of Syracuse, ruled with wisdom and moderation, became the faithful ally of Rome; died B.C. 215, nearly ninety years old, beloved by the Syracusans, 1.

Hierōnȳmus, succeeds his grandfather Hiero, assumes haughty airs, is murdered, 1, &c.

Hīmĕra, river flowing into the sea near Agrigentum, dividing Sicily into two nearly equal parts, 10.

Himilco (= 'beloved by the queen,' *i.e.* Astarté), a Carthaginian officer, 40.

Hippocrătes, a colleague of Epicydes, whose fortunes he shared throughout, dies of the plague, 9, &c.

Hispānus, from Spain, Spaniard, 69.

Juppiter (= *Jovi-piter, i.e. Diovis pater*), chief of Roman gods, especially god of day, sky, thunder, &c. Afterwards identified with Greek Zeus, 35.

Lăcĕdemŏnius, from Lacaedaemon or Sparta in the Peloponnese, 53.

Leon, a fortified post five Roman miles from the Hexapylon; now *Magnisi,* 50.

Leontini, ancient town in east of Sicily; now *Lentini,* 11, &c.

Locri, a town of south Italy founded by the Ozolian Locrians; takes the side of Carthage, 15.

Marcellus, M. Claudius, consul B.C. 220, gained the third *spolia opima* from Viridomarus, king of the Insubres; by his vigorous but harsh policy won the name of 'the sword of Rome,' Q. Fabius Maximus that of its 'shield.'

Mĕgăra, an ancient Dorian colony, called *Hyblaea* from the neighbouring village of Hybla, 30.

Moerĭcus, a Spaniard, 69.

Murgantia, town of Sicily, a few miles north of Syracuse, 21.

Mylas, a river which flows into the sea at *Megara Hyblaea*, 29.

Nāsos (= *νᾶσος*, the Doric of *νῆσος*), 'the Island'; see plan of Syracuse, 56.

Neāpŏlis (= *νέα πόλις*, 'new city'), a populous quarter of Syracuse between Achradina and Epipolae, 59.

Olympium, small district on south of the Anapus, 35. [It ought probably to be written *Olympiēum* = *Ὀλυμπιεῖον*].

T. Otacilius Crassus, consul and praetor, 13.

Pachynum, now Cape *Passaro*, 22. [A Phoenician word = 'tower of observation'].

Panormus, on the north coast of Sicily; now *Palermo*, 43. [The better spelling appears to be *Panhormus*].

Philippus III., King of Macedon, B.C. 221-179 conquered by Flamininus at *Cynoscephalae*, B.C. 197, ch. 53.

Philŏdēmus, an Argive, in command of the Euryalus fort, capitulates, 59 *f.*

Pinarius, see under *Henna*, 44 *f.*

Poeni, the Carthaginians, unaspirated Latin form of *Phoun i.e. Phoenicians*, 9, &c.

Proserpĭna, daughter of Ceres, see *Henna*, 49.

Ptŏlĕmaeus IV., Philopator, King of Egypt B.C. 222-205, ally of Romans, hateful tyrant, 20. [Spelt in good MSS. *Ptolomaeus*].

Pūnicus, = Carthaginian, adj. of *Poenus*, 10.

Sōpăter, a Syracusan, one of the praetors at Syracuse, his harangue against Andranodorus, 18.

Sōsis, a Syracusan who took part in the murder of Hieronymus, then made commander of Syracusan army, eventually goes over to Romans, 14, &c.

Thĕmistus, son-in-law of Gelo, joins in a conspiracy with Andranodorus, and is put to death, 17.

Theŏdŏtus, joins a plot against the life of Hieronymus, is tortured, falsely accuses Thraso, 8.

Thraso, a Syracusan, inclines to Roman alliance, falsely accused and put to death, 7.

Trasumennus lăcus, in central Italy, where Hannibal inflicted a severe defeat on the Romans, 31.

Trogili, a bay forming a harbour to north of Syracuse, 53.

Tycha, a populous quarter of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune (Τύχη) which stood here, 59.

Zoippus, a Syracusan, c. 20.

SIEGE OF SYRACUSE.

1. Jam quintum annum in Italiâ cum Romanis Hannibal bellum gerebat, cum Syracusae obsideri coeptae sunt. In Siciliā Romanis omnia mutaverat mors Hieronis Syracusarum regis. Is quinquaginta annos fidem erga populum Romanum coluerat; tandem senectute confectus, brevi post Cannensem pugnam excesserat e vitā. Inde translatum erat regnum ad Hieronymum nepotem ejus, puerum vixdum libertatem nedum dominationem modice laturum.

Hiero, King of Syracuse and long the ally of Rome, dies, and is succeeded by Hieronymus;

2. Hiero haec ita futura cernens ultimā senectā voluisse dicitur liberas Syracusas relinquere, ne sub dominatu puerili interiret regnum. Huic consilio ejus summā ope obstitere filiae, nomen regium penes puerum futurum ratae, regimen rerum omnium penes se viros-que suos Andranodorum et Zoippum, qui Syracusanorum primi relinquebantur.

3. Non facile erat Hieroni nonagesimum jam agenti annum, circumsesso dies noctes-que muliebribus blanditiis, liberare animum et civitati soli consulere.

Ita-que tutores modo quindecim puero reliquit, quos precatus est moriens, ut fidem erga populum Romanum quinquaginta annos ab se cultam inviolatam servarent, juvenem-que suis vestigiis insistere vellent. Haec mandata. **4.** Cum exspirâsset, tutores, testamento prolato puerum in concionem produxerunt, erat autem quindecim tum ferme annorum. Pauci etiam, (qui per concionem ad excitandos clamores dispositi erant,) approbavere testamentum, ceteri, velut patre amisso, in orbā civitate omnia timebant. **5.** Funus fit regium, magis amore civium et caritate quam curā suorum celebre. Brevi deinde ceteros tutores summovet Andranodorus; juvenem jam esse dictitans Hieronymum ac regni potentem. Deponendo tutelam quae cum pluribus communis erat, ipse in se unum omnium vires convertit.

Who, being the mere tool of one of his guardians, soon disgusts the people.

6. Vix quidem ulli bono moderato-que regi facilis erat favor apud Syracusanos succedenti tantae caritati Hieronis. Verum enimvero Hieronymus, (velut suis vitiis desiderabilem efficere vellet avum,) primo statim conspectu omnia quam disparia essent ostendit. Nam qui per tot annos Hieronem filium-que ejus Gelonem nec vestis habitu nec alio ullo insigni differentes a ceteris civibus vidissent, conspexere purpuram ac diadema ac satellites armatos, quadrigis-que etiam alborum equorum interdum ex regiā procedentem

Hieronymum more Dionysii tyranni. Hunc tam superbum apparatum habitum-que convenientes sequebantur contemptus omnium hominum, superbae aures, contumeliosa dicta, inhumana crudelitas.

7. Ita-que tantus omnes terror invaserat, ut quidam ex tutoribus aut morte voluntariā aut fugā praeverterent metum suppliciorum. Tres ex iis, quibus solis aditus in domum familiarior erat, Andranodorus et Zoippus, generi Hieronis, et Thraso quidam, certamine interdum in se convertebant animum adulescentis. Horum enim duo tendebant ad Carthaginienses, Thraso ad societatem Romanam.

8. Interea conjuratio in tyranni caput facta indicatur per famulum quendam. Index unum ex conjuratis Theodotum, a quo ipse appellatus erat, nominare potuit; qui comprensus extemplo traditus-que Andranodoro torquendus, de se ipse haud cunctanter fassus conscios celabat. Postremo, cum omnibus intolerandis patientiae humanae cruciatibus laceraretur, victum malis se simulans Thrasonem esse auctorem consilii mentitus est. Maxime animo tyranni credibile indicium Thraso nominatus fecit. Itaque extemplo traditus ad supplicium, adjectique poenae ceteri juxta insontes. Consciorum nemo, cum diu socius consilii torqueretur, aut latuit aut fugit; tantum illis in virtute ac fide Theodoti fiduciae fuit.

A plot against the King's life; unjust death of Thraso.

75 **9.** Ita, quod unum vinculum cum Romanis societatis erat, Thrasone sublato e medio, extemplo haud dubie ad defectionem res spectabat; legatique ad Hannibalem missi sunt.

Embassies to and from Carthage.

Ab eo remissi sunt Hippocrates et Epicydes, nati
80 Carthagine sed oriundi ab Syracusis exsule avo, Poeni ipsi materno genere. Per hos juncta societas Hannibali ac Syracusano tyranno; nec invito Hannibale apud tyrannum manserunt. **10.** Appius Claudius praetor, cujus Sicilia provincia erat, ubi
85 ea accepit, extemplo legatos ad Hieronymum misit. Qui, cum sese ad renovandam societatem quae cum avo fuisset venisse dicerent, per ludibrium auditi dimissique sunt ab quaerente per jocum Hieronymo,
90 quae fortuna eis pugnae ad Cannas fuisset; vix credibilia enim legatos Hannibalis narrare; velle verum scire, ut ex eo, utram spem sequatur, consilium capiat. Romani, cum serio legationes audire coepisset, se ad eum redituros esse dicunt; et monito magis eo quam
95 rogato, ne fidem temere mutaret, proficiscuntur. Hieronymus legatos Carthaginem misit ad foedus ex societate cum Hannibale faciendum. Pacto convenit, ut, cum Romanos Siciliā expulissent (id autem brevi fore, si naves atque exercitum misissent),
100 Himera amnis, qui ferme insulam dividit, finis regni Syracusani ac Punici imperii esset.

Hieronymus jeeringly dismisses the Roman embassy,

11. Sed omnia in Hieronymo praecipitia ad exitium fuerunt. Nam, praemissis Hippocrate atque Epicyde cum binis millibus armatorum ad temp- tandas urbes, quae praesidiis tenebantur Romanis, ipse in Leontinos cum cetero omni exercitu profectus est. Itaque liberas aedes conjurati (et omnes forte militabant), imminentes viae angustae, qua descendere ad forum rex solebat, sumpserunt. Ibi cum armati ceteri transitum exspectantes starent, uni ex eis (Dinomeni fuit nomen), quia custos corporis erat, partes datae sunt, ut cum appropinquaret januae rex, per causam aliquam in angustiis sustineret ab tergo agmen. Ita ut convenerat factum est. Tamquam laxaret elatum pedem ab stricto nodo, moratus turbam Dinomenes tantum intervalli fecit, ut, cum in praetereuntem sine armatis regem impetus fieret, confoderetur aliquot prius vulneribus quam succurri posset. Dinomenes inter tela in se conjecta duobus acceptis vulneribus evasit. **12.** Fuga satellitum, ut jacentem videre regem, facta est. Inter- fectores pars in forum in multitudinem laetam libertate, pars Syracusas pergunt ad prae- occupanda Andranodori regiorumque aliorum consilia. Incerto rerum statu Appius Claudius, cum bellum oriens ex propinquo cerneret, senatum litteris cer- tiorem fecit Siciliam Carthaginiensi populo et Hannibali conciliari. Ipse adversus Syracusana

But is murdered.

Precautions of App. Claudius.

consilia ad provinciae regnique fines omnia convertit
130 praesidia.

13. Proximo anno Q. Fabius Maximus quartum, M. Claudius Marcellus tertium consulatum ineunt. Absens Marcellus, quum in Campaniā ad exercitum esset, consul
135 creatus est. P. Cornelio Lentulo praetori Sicilia decreta provincia, T. Otacilio classis eadem quam adversus Carthaginienses priore anno habuerat. Qui, quum increbresceret rumor bellum in Siciliâ esse, eo cum classe proficisci jussus est. Tum primum
140 est factum ut classis Romana sociis navalibus privatā impensā paratis compleretur. Romani, cum bellum nequaquam contemnendum in Siciliā oreretur, morsque tyranni duces magis impigros dedisset Syracusanis quam causam aut animos mutâsset, M.
145 Marcello alteri consulum eam provinciam decernunt.

Appointment of Lentulus; then of Marcellus.

14. Secundum Hieronymi caedem primo tumultuatum in Leontinis apud milites fuerat, vociferatumque ferociter parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse. Deinde,
150 relatis tyranni foedis sceleribus, adeo mutati sunt animi ut insepultum jacere corpus regis paterentur. Cum ceteri ex conjuratis ad exercitum obtinendum remansissent, Theodotus et Sosis regiis equis quanto maximo cursu poterant, ut ignaros
155 omnium regios opprimerent, Syracusas contendunt.

Movements of the Conspirators.

15. Hippocrates etiam atque Epicydes auditā morte tyranni, quam Hippocrates etiam nuntio interfecto celare voluerat, deserti a militibus, quia id tutissimum ex praesentibus videbatur, Syracusas rediere. Ubi, ne suspecti essent tamquam novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, praetores primum, dein per eos senatum adeunt. Ab Hannibale se missos praedicant ad Hieronymum tamquam amicum ac socium. Paruisse se dicunt ei, cui imperator suus voluerit. Velle ad Hannibalem redire; ceterum, cum iter tutum non sit vagantibus passim per totam Siciliam Romanis armis, petere ut praesidii dent aliquid, quo Locros in Italiam perducantur. Facile res impetrata; sed abire, id quod volebant, maturare nequaquam videbantur. **16.** Interim, nunc apud milites nunc apud transfugas, quorum maxima pars ex navalibus sociis Romanorum erat, nunc etiam apud infimae plebis homines crimina serebantur in senatum optimatesque; id moliri clam eos atque struere, ut Syracusae per speciem reconciliatae societatis in dicione Romanorum sint, dein factio ac pauci auctores foederis renovati dominentur.

Tactics of Hippocrates and Epicydes.

17. His audiendis credendisque opportuna multitudo major in dies Syracusas confluebat, nec Epicydi solum spem novandarum rerum sed Andranodoro etiam praebebat. Qui fessus tandem uxoris vocibus

consilium occupandi regni cepit. Cum Themisto, cui Gelonis filia nupta erat rem consociavit; et paucos post dies Aristoni cuidam tragico actori, cui et alia arcana committere adsuerat, incaute aperit. Hic fidei memor, quam patriae debebat, indicium ad praetores defert. Qui, ubi rem haud vanam esse certis indiciis compererunt, consultis senioribus et auctoritate eorum praesidio ad fores posito, ingressos curiam Themistum atque Andranodorum interfecerunt.

Andranodorus, the late King's uncle, tries to rally the royalists and is put to death.

18. Et cum tumultus ab re in speciem atrociore, causam aliis ignorantibus, ortus esset, silentio tandem facto indicem in curiam introduxerunt. Qui, cum ordine omnia edocuisset, et principium conjurationis factum ab Harmoniae Gelonis filiae nuptiis, quibus Themisto juncta esset, totam conjurationem ante oculos posuit. Et senatui quidem tam jure caesi quam Hieronymus videbantur. Plebe ad contionem convocatā, Sopatro mandatum ab Senatu et a collegis ut verba faceret.

At a public assembly, Sopater denounces Hiero's whole family, who are indiscriminately butchered.

19. Is, tamquam reos ageret, quaecumque post Hieronis mortem sceleste atque impie facta essent, Andranodorum ac Themistum arguit fecisse. Quid enim suā sponte Hieronymum puerum ac vixdum pubescentem facere potuisse? Tutores ac magis

tros ejus sub alienā invidiā regnâsse. Itaque aut 210
ante Hieronymum aut certe cum Hieronymo perire
eos debuisse. At illos, nova scelera post mortem
tyranni molitos, regnum clam et dolo adfectare
conatos esse. Animos enim eis regios regias con-
juges fecisse, alteri Hieronis, alteri Gelonis filias 215
nuptas. Sub hanc vocem ex omnibus partibus con-
tionis clamor oritur, nullam earum vivere debere, nec
quemquam superesse tyrannorum stirpis. **20.** Tum
extemplo praetores rogationem promulgaverunt, ac-
ceptaque paene prius quam promulgata est, ut 220
omnes regiae stirpis interficerentur. Missique a
praetoribus Damaratam Hieronis et Harmoniam
Gelonis filiam, conjuges Andranodori et Themisti,
interfecerunt. Heraclia erat filia Hieronis, uxor
Zoippi, qui legatus ab Hieronymo ad regem Ptole- 225
maeum missus voluntarium consciverat exsilium.
Ea quoque ac duae filiae cum in sacrarium ad
penates confugissent, abstractae a penetralibus
jugulantur. Caedemque per se miserabilem misera-
biliorem casus fecit, quod paulo post nuntius venit, 230
mutatis repente ad misericordiam animis, ne inter-
ficerentur. Ira deinde ex misericordiā orta, quod
adeo festinatum ad supplicium neque locus paeni-
tendi aut regressus ab irâ relictus esset. Itaque
fremere multitudo et in locum Andranodori ac 235
Themisti (nam ambo praetores fuerant) comitia

poscere, quae nequaquam ex sententia praetorum futura essent.

21. Statutus est comitiis dies; quo necopinantibus omnibus, unus ex ultimā turbā Epicyden nominavit, tum inde alius Hippocratem; crebriores deinde hae voces et cum haud dubio assensu multitudinis esse. Et erat confusa contio non populari modo sed militari quoque turbā, plurimis etiam perfugis, qui omnia novare cupiebant, permixtis. Praetores primo rem trahere voluerunt. Postremo seditionem metuentes pronuntiant eos praetores. Nec illi primo statim creati nudare quid vellent, quamquam aegre ferebant et de indutiis dierum decem legàtos isse ad Ap. Claudium, et, impetratis eis, alios, qui de foedere antiquo renovando agerent, missos. Ad Murgantiam tum classem navium centum Romanus habebat, quonam evaderent motus ex caedibus tyrannorum orti Syracusis, quove eos ageret nova atque insolita libertas, opperiens.

Hippocrates and Epicydes are elected praetors.

22. Per eosdem dies cum ad Marcellum venientem in Siciliam legati Syracusani missi ab Appio essent, auditis condicionibus pacis Marcellus, posse rem convenire ratus, et ipse legatos Syracusas, qui coram cum praetoribus de renovando foedere agerent, misit. Et jam ibi nequaquam eadem quies ac tranquillitas erat. Postquam Punicam

Marcellus.

classem accessisse Pachynum adlatum est, dempto timore, Hippocrates et Epicydes nunc apud milites 265 mercennarios nunc apud transfugas prodi Romano Syracusas criminabantur. Ut vero Appius naves ad ostium portus, quo aliae partis hominibus animus accederet, in statione habere coepit, tumultuose decurrit multitudo ad prohibendos, si in terram egrede- 270 rentur. **23.** In hac turbatione rerum in contionem vocari placuit. Ubi cum alii alio tenderent, nec procul seditione res esset, Apollonides, principum unus, orationem salutarem ut in tali tempore habuit. Nec spem salutis nec perniciem ostendit propiorem unquam civitati ulli fuisse. Si enim uno animo omnes vel ad Romanos vel ad Carthaginienses inclinent, nullius civitatis statum fortunatiorem ac beatiorem fore. Si alii alio trahant res, non inter 280 Poenos Romanosque bellum atrocius fore quam inter ipsos Syracusanos, cum intra eosdem muros pars utraque suos exercitus, sua arma, suos habitura sit duces. Itaque, ut idem omnes sentiant, summa vi agendum esse. **24.** Utra societas sit utilior, eam 285 longe minorem ac levioris momenti consultationem esse; sed tamen Hieronis potius quam Hieronymi auctoritatem sequendam in sociis legendis, vel quinquaginta annis feliciter expertam amicitiam nunc incognitae, quondam infideli praeferendam. Esse 290

Apollonides persuades the Syracusans to renew the alliance with Rome. 275

etiam animadvertendum, Carthaginiensibus ita pacem negari posse, ut non utique in praesentiā bellum cum eis geratur: cum Romanis extemplo aut pacem aut bellum habendum. Quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit. Itaque praetores ac delecti senatorum, adjecto militari etiam consilio, rem deliberabant. Cum saepe disceptatum esset magnis certaminibus, postremo, quia belli cum Romanis gerendi ratio nulla apparebat, mitti legatos placuit ad societatem cum eis confirmandam. **25.** Dies haud ita multi intercesserunt, cum ex Leontinis legati praesidium finibus suis orantes venerunt. Quae legatio peropportuna visa est ad multitudinem inconditam ac tumultuosam exonerandam ducesque ejus ablegandos. Hippocrates praetor ducere eo transfugas jussus est. Secuti multi ex mercennariis auxiliis quattuor millia armatorum effecerunt. Et mittentibus et missis ea laeta expeditio fuit: nam et illis, quod jam diu cupiebant, novandi res occasio data est, et hi rati quandam pestem ac perniciem civitatis ex urbe remotam esse laetabantur. Ceterum levata est modo in praesentiā civitas velut corpus aegrum, quo mox in graviorem morbum recideret. Hippocrates enim finitima provinciae Romanae primo furtivis excursionibus vastare coepit; deinde, cum ad tuendos

Hippocrates being sent to Leontini, makes raids on Roman lands and defeats Roman troops.

sociorum agros missum ab Appio praesidium esset, omnibus copiis impetum in oppositam stationem cum caede multorum fecit. Quae cum essent nuntiata Marcello, legatos extemplo Syracusas misit, qui pacis fidem ruptam esse dicerent, nec belli defuturam unquam causam, nisi Hippocratis atque Epicydes non ab Syracusis modo, sed totā procul Siciliā ablegarentur.

26. Epicydes, profectus et ipse in Leontinos, concitare eos adversus Syracusanos coepit. Hi, inquit, ita pacem pepigerunt cum Romanis ut quicunque populi sub regibus erant et suae dicionis sint. Nec jam libertate eos contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur. Leontinos quoque aequum censere liberos se esse. Itaque dicit eximendum id de foedere esse aut legem eam foederis non accipiendam. Hac oratione facile multitudini persuasum est. **27.** Mox legati Syracusanorum et de caede stationis Romanae queruntur et Hippocratem atque Epicydem abire seu Locros, seu quo alio malint, dummodo Siciliā cedant, jubent. Quibus ferociter responsum est, Leontinos neque mandâsse sese Syracusanis, ut pacem pro se cum Romanis facerent, neque teneri alienis foederibus. Haec ad Romanos Syracusani detulerunt. Abnuunt Leontinos in suâ potestate esse; itaque integro secum foedere bellum Romanos cum iis gesturos; neque sese defuturos

345 ei bello, ita ut, ii in potestatem redacti, suae rursus dicionis sint, sicut pax convenerit.

28. Marcellus cum omni exercitu profectus est in Leontinos; et tantus fuit ardor militum ab irâ inter condiciones pacis interfectae stationis, 350 ut primo impetu urbem expugnarent. Hippocrates atque Epicydes postquam capi muros refringique portas viderunt, in arcem sese cum paucis recepere; inde clam noctu Herbesum perfugiunt. **29.** Interea Syracusani octo 355 millium armatorum agmine domo profecti erant. His in itinere ad Mylan flumen nuntius occurrit captam urbem esse, cetera falsa mixta veris ferens; caedem promiscuam militum atque oppidanorum 360 factam, direptam urbem, bona locupletium militibus donata. Quibus rebus nuntiatis constitit agmen; concitatisque omnibus, duces (erant autem Sosis ac Dinomenes), quid agerent consultabant. Fuerant reverā verberati ac securi percussi transfugae ad 365 duo millia hominum; ceterum Leontinorum militumque aliorum nemo post captam urbem violatus fuerat, suaque omnia eis, nisi quae primus tumultus captae urbis absumpserat, restituebantur.

Marcellus takes Leontini.

A force of Syracusans hearing an exaggerated account of his severities, mutinies.

30. Nec ut Leontinos irent milites perpelli 370 potuere, nec ut eodem loco certiorem nuntium exspectarent. Cum ad defectionem inclinatos

animos cernerent praetores, exercitum ducunt Megara. Ipsi cum paucis equitibus Herbesum proficiscuntur spe per proditionem urbis potiundae. Hac spe dejecti postero die Megaris castra movent, ut 375 Herbesum omnibus copiis oppugnarent. **31.** Prima forte signa sescentorum Cretensium erant, qui apud Hieronymum meruerant sub Hippocrate et Epicyde et Hannibalis beneficium habebant, capti ad Trasumennum inter Romanorum auxilia dimissique. Quibus, ubi ex signis habituque armorum eos cognovere, Hippocrates atque Epicydes obviam procedunt. Ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes coeperunt orare, ut reciperent sese, ut receptos tuta- 385 rentur, neu proderent Syracusanis, a quibus ipsi mox trucidandi populo Romano dederentur. Conclamant Cretenses, bonum ut animum haberent; omnem se cum illis fortunam subituros. **32.** Receptus inter milites fraudem quoque Hippocrates addit inclinatis eorum ad omnem suspicionem animis. Cretensium quibusdam ad itinera obsidenda missis velut interceptas litteras, quas ipse composuerat, recitat. In hunc modum scriptae erant: "Praetores Syracusani consuli Marcello 395 salutem dicunt plurimam; recte fecisti, quod in Leontinis nemini pepercisti. Sed omnium mercenariorum militum eadem est causa; nec unquam

Hippocrates and Epicydes throw themselves on their protection, 380

By a forged letter cause a mutiny, 390

Syracusae quiescent, donec quicquam externorum
400 auxiliorum aut in urbe aut in exercitu suo est.
Itaque da operam, ut eos, qui cum suis praetoribus
castra ad Megara habent, in tuam potestatem redigas
ac supplicio eorum liberes tandem Syracusas." Haec
cum recitata essent, cum tanto clamore ad arma
405 discursum est, ut praetores inter tumultum pavidi
abequitaverint Syracusas. **33.** Tum Epicydes atque
Hippocrates militem nancti ex eorum numero, qui in
Leontinis circumsessi erant, subornant,
ut Syracusas perferret nuntium conven-
410 ientem eis quae ad Mylan falso nuntiata
erant, auctorem que se exhibendo ac
velut visa quae dubia erant narrando, concitaret iras
hominum. Huic non apud vulgum modo fides fuit,
sed senatum quoque in curiam introductus movit.
415 Haud vani quidam homines palam affirmabant per-
bene detectam in Leontinis esse avaritiam et crudeli-
tatem Romanorum; eadem, si intrâssent Syracusas,
aut foediora etiam, quo majus ibi avaritiae praemium
esset, facturos fuisse. Itaque claudendas cuncti
420 portas et custodiendam urbem censebant. Sed non
eadem omnes nec eosdem timebant. Ad militare
genus omne partem-que magnam plebis invisum erat
nomen Romanum. Praetores optimatium-que pauci
ad propius praesentius-que malum cautiores erant.
425 **34.** Nec sine causā timebant. Brevi enim tempore

Induce the Syracusans to shut out the Romans,

multitudo crebris nuntiis et rumoribus concitata spretis pariter minis praetorum et precibus, Epicyden atque Hippocraten cum exercitu effractis portis tuto Hexapylo receperunt. Praetores in Achradinam cum juventute popularium confugiunt. Mercennarii milites perfugaeque et quicquid regiorum militum Syracusis erat, agmen hostium augent. Ita Achradina quoque primo impetu capitur, praetorumque, nisi qui inter tumultum effugerunt, omnes interficiuntur. Nox caedibus finem fecit. Postero die servi ad pileum vocati sunt et carcere vincti emissi; confusaque haec omnis multitudo Hippocraten atque Epicyden creant praetores; Syracusaeque, cum breve tempus libertas adfulsisset, in antiquam servitutem reciderant. **35.** Haec cum nuntiata essent, Romani ex Leontinis moverunt extemplo castra ad Syracusas, et ad Olympium (Jovis id templum est) mille et quingentos passus ab urbe consederunt. Inde legati praemittuntur. Quibus, ne intrarent urbem, extra portam Hippocrates atque Epicydes obviam cum suis processerunt. Romanus orator "non bellum, ait, Syracusanis sed opem auxiliumque afferimus et iis, qui ex mediā caede elapsi perfugerunt ad Romanos et iis, qui metu oppressi foediorem non exsilio solum sed etiam morte

And being admitted into Syracuse, the whole city openly revolts to Carthage.

Marcellus' terms are insolently refused.

servitutem patiuntur; nec caedem nefandam sociorun
inultam Romani patientur. Itaque si eis, qui ad no
455 perfugerunt, tutus in patriam reditus patet, s
caedis auctores deduntur et libertas legesque Syra
cusanis restituuntur, nihil armis opus est. Si e
non fiunt, quicumque in morā sit, eum bello perse
quemur." Ad ea Epicydes "Si qua ad nos mandat
460 pertulissetis, vobis responsum dedissemus. Cun
in eorum, ad quos venistis, manu res Syracusana erit
tum, si placeat, revertimini. Si nos bello lacessetis
ipsa re intellegetis nequaquam idem esse Syracusa
ac Leontinos oppugnare." Ita legatis relictis porta
465 clausit. **36.** Inde terrā marique simul coepta
oppugnari Syracusae, terrā ab Hexapylo, mari al
Achradina, cujus murus fluctu adluitur
Et quia, sicut Leontinos terrore a
primo impetu ceperant, non diffideban
470 vastam disjectamque spatio urbem part
aliquâ se invasuros, omnem apparatum oppugnanda
rum urbium admoverunt. Et habuisset tanto impetu
coepta res fortunam, nisi unus homo Syracusis e
tempestate fuisset.

B.C. 214 SIEGE OF SYRACUSE: all efforts to storm the city baffled by Archimedes.

475 Archimedes is erat, unicus spectator caeli sider
umque, mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinato
bellicorum tormentorum operumque, quibus, quicquic
hostes ingenti mole agerent, ipse perlevi momento
ludificaretur. **37.** Murus per inaequales ductus erat

colles; pleraque erant alta et difficilia aditu; submissa 480
autem quaedam et quae planis vallibus adiri possent.
Ut cuique aptum visum est loco, ita omni genere tormentorum munitiones instruxit. Achradinae murum (qui, ut ante dictum est, mari adluitur,) sexaginta quinqueremibus Marcellus oppugnabat. Ex ceteris 485
navibus sagittarii funditoresque et velites etiam vix quemquam sine vulnere consistere in muro patiebantur. Hi, quia spatio missilibus opus est, procul muro tenebant naves. Junctae aliae binae quinqueremes demptis interioribus remis, ut latus lateri 490
applicaretur, cum exteriore ordine remorum velut una navis agerentur, turres contabulatas machinamentaque alia quatiendis muris portabant.
38. Adversus hunc navalem apparatum Archimedes variae magnitudinis tormenta in muris dis- 495
posuit. In eas quae procul erant naves saxa ingenti pondere emittebat; propiores levioribus eoque magis crebris petebat telis: postremo, ut sui vulnere intacti tela in hostem ingererent, murum ab imo ad summum crebris cubitalibus fere cavis aperuit, per quae cava 500
alii sagittis alii scorpionibus modicis ex occulto petebant hostem. Earum navium quae propius subibant, quo interiores ictibus tormentorum essent, proris tollenone super murum eminente ferrea manus, firmae catenae illigata, iniciebatur, gravique libramento 505
plumbi recellente ad solum, suspensāque prorā navem

in puppim statuebat, dein remissa subito velut ex mur
cadentem navem cum ingenti trepidatione nautarur
ita undae adfligebat, ut etiamsi recta reciderat, al
510 quantum aquae acciperet. **39.** Ita maritima oppug
natio est elusa, omnisque spes ad id versa ut toti
viribus terrā aggrederentur. Sed e
quoque pars eodem omni apparatu to
mentorum instructa erat, Hieronis in
515 pensis curâque per multos annos, Archimedis unic
arte. Natura etiam adjuvabat loci, quod saxum, cu
imposita muri fundamenta sunt, magnā parte it
proclive est, ut non solum missa tormento, sed etia
quae pondere suo provoluta essent, graviter in hoste
520 inciderent. Eadem causa ad subeundum arduu
aditum instabilemque ingressum praebebat. It
consilio habito, quoniam omnis conatus ludibri
esset, absistere oppugnatione atque obs
dendo tantum arcere terrā mariqu
525 commeatibus hostem placuit.

A blockade established.

Marcellus takes some revolted towns. A Carthaginian army under Himilco lands in Sicily. His successes inspirit the Syracusans. Epicydes defends the city, Hippocrates takes the field, but is defeated and returns to Syracuse.

40. Interim Marcellus cum tertiā fe
parte exercitūs ad recipiendas urb
profectus, quae in motu rerum a
Carthaginienses defecerant, Helorum a
530 que Herbesum dedentibus ipsis recipi
Megara vi capta diruit, ac diripuit a
reliquorum ac maxime Syracusanoru
terrorem. Per idem fere tempus Himilco (qui a

Pachyni promuntorium classem diu tenuerat,) ad Heracleam, quam vocant Minoam, quinque et viginti millia peditum Carthaginiensium, tria equitum, duodecim elephantos exposuit. Nam, postquam ab Hippocrate occupatae Syracusae erant, profectus Carthaginem, facile perpulerat, ut quantae maximae possent peditum equitumque copiae in Siciliam traicerentur. **41.** Adveniens Heracleam, intra paucos inde dies Agrigentum recepit; aliarumque civitatium, quae partis Carthaginiensium erant, adeo accensae sunt spes ad pellendos Siciliā Romanos, ut postremo etiam qui obsidebantur Syracusis animos sustulerint; et, parte copiarum satis defendi urbem posse rati, ita inter se munera belli partiti sunt, ut Epicydes praeesset custodiae urbis, Hippocrates Himilconi conjunctus bellum adversus consulem Romanum gereret. Cum decem millibus peditum et quingentis equitibus noctu per intermissa custodiis loca profectus castra circa Acrillas urbem ponebat. **42.** Munientibus supervenit Marcellus ab Agrigento jam occupato, cum frustra eo praevenire hostem festinans tetendisset, rediens, nihil minus ratus quam illo tempore ac loco Syracusanum sibi exercitum obvium fore; sed tamen metu Himilconis Poenorumque quibus nequaquam eis copiis quas habebat par esset, quam poterat maxime intentus atque agmine ad omnes casus composito ibat. Forte

ea cura, quae adversus Poenos praeparata erat, adversus Siculos usui fuit. Castris ponendis incompositos ac dispersos nanctus eos et plerosque inermes, quod peditum fuit circumvenit; eques, levi certamine inito, cum Hippocrate Acras perfugit. Eâ pugnâ deficientes ab Romanis Siculos cohibuerat Marcellus; jam Syracusas redit; et post paucos dies Himilco adjuncto Hippocrate ad flumen Anapum, octo ferme inde millia, castra posuit. **43.** Sub idem tempus prima legio exposita Panormi erat; quam venientem Syracusas praedae haud dubie sibi futuram Himilco ratus est; sed viā decipitur. Mediterraneo namque Poenus itinere duxit; legio autem Romana maritimis locis, classe prosequente, ad Appium Claudium Pachynum cum parte copiarum obviam progressum pervenit. Himilco igitur secutus est nequiquam Marcellum Syracusas, si qua, priusquam majoribus copiis jungeretur, occasio pugnandi esset; sed postquam ea nulla contigerat, castra inde movit, ut quocumque vocâsset defectionis ab Romanis spes eo admoveret exercitum. **44.** Murgantiam primum, prodito ab ipsis praesidio Romano recipit; ibi frumenti magna vis commeatūsque omnis generis convecti erant Romanis. Ad hanc defectionem erecti sunt et aliarum civitatium animi; praesidiaque Romana

Himilco stirs up revolt in Murgantia and other cities.

The chief men of Henna cannot surprise the wary Pinarius,

aut pellebantur arcibus aut prodita per fraudem opprimebantur. Henna, excelso loco ac praerupto undique sita, cum loco inexpugnabilis erat, tum praesidium in arce validum praefectumque praesidii haud sane opportunum insidiantibus habebat. L. Pinarius erat, vir acer et qui plus in eo, ne posset decipi, quam in fide Siculorum reponeret. Et tum intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditae proditiones defectionesque urbium et clades praesidiorum. Itaque nocte dieque juxta parata instructaque omnia custodiis ac vigiliis erant, nec ab armis aut loco suo miles abscedebat. Quod ubi Hennensium principes jam pacti cum Himilcone de proditione praesidii animadverterunt, cum nulli occasioni fraudis Romanus pateret, aperte rati sunt agendum. **45.** "Urbs, aiunt, et arx nostrae potestatis debent esse, si liberi in societatem, non servi in custodiam traditi sumus Romanis. Itaque claves arcis portarumque reddi nobis aequum censemus; bonis sociis fides sua maximum vinculum est, et ita nobis populus Romanus senatusque gratias habebit si volentes ac non coacti mansimus in amicitiā." **46.** Ad ea Romanus "In praesidio," inquit, "impositus sum ab imperatore meo, clavesque portarum et custodiam arcis ab eo accepi, quae nec meo nec vestro arbitrio habeo sed ejus qui mihi commisit. Praesidio decedere apud Romanos est capital. Consul Marcellus haud procul

615 est; ad eum mittite legatos, cujus juris atque arbitrii res est." Illi vero negare se missuros, testarique, si verbis nihil agerent, vindictam aliquam libertatis suae quaesituros. Tum Pinarius: "At vos si ad consulem gravamini mittere, mihi saltem date 620 populi concilium, ut sciam, utrum paucorum ea denuntiatio an universae civitatis sit." Consensa est in posterum diem contio. **47.** Postquam ab eo colloquio in arcem sese recepit, convocatis suis, "credo ego vos audisse, milites," inquit, "quem ad modum 625 praesidia Romana ab Siculis circumventa et oppressa sint per hos dies. Hennensium principes aperte ac propalam claves portarum reposcunt; quas simul tradiderimus Carthaginiensium extemplo Henna erit, foed- 630 iusque hic trucidabimur quam Murgantiae praesidium interfectum est. Noctem unam aegre ad consultandum sumpsi, quā vos certiores periculi instantis facerem. Ortā luce contionem habituri sunt ad criminandum me concitandumque in vos populum. 635 Itaque crastino die aut vestro aut Hennensium sanguine Henna inundabitur. Qui prior strinxerit ferrum, ejus victoria erit. Intenti ergo omnes armatique signum exspectabitis. Ego in contione ero et tempus, quoad omnia instructa sint, loquendo alter- 640 candoque traham. Cùm togâ signum dedero, tum undique clamore sublato turbam invadite ac sternite

Who in order to strike the first blow, by a terrible massacre secures Henna for Rome.

omnia ferro, et cavete quisquam supersit, cujus aut vis aut fraus timeri possit." 48. Postero die alii aliis locis ad obsidenda itinera claudendosque oppositi sunt exitus; pars maxima super theatrum circaque, ad- 645 sueti et ante spectaculo contionum consistunt. Productus est ad populum a magistratibus praefectus Romanus; cui, cum eadem quae pridie dixisset, unā voce omnes ferociter minitantur, nec videntur ultra vim ultimam dilaturi. Tum praefectus togā signum, 650 ut convenerat, dedit, militesque intenti dudum ac parati alii superne in aversam contionem clamore sublato decurrunt, alii ad exitus theatri conferti obsistunt. Caeduntur Hennenses caveā inclusi, coacervanturque non caede solum sed etiam fugâ, 655 cum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, et integri sauciis, vivi mortuis incidentes cumularentur. Inde passim discurritur et urbis captae modo fugaque et caedes omnia tenet, nihil remissiore militum irâ, quod turbam inermem caedebant, quam si peri- 660 culum par et ardor certaminis eos irritaret. Ita Henna aut malo aut necessario facinore retenta est.

49. Marcellus nec factum improbavit, et praedam Hennensium militibus concessit, ratus timore deterritos temperaturos proditionibus praesidiorum Siculos. 665

At the news many Sicilian cities join Carthage.

Atque ea clades, ut urbis in mediā Siciliā sitae

claraeque vel ob insignem munimento naturali locum
670 vel ob sacrata omnia vestigiis raptae quondam
Proserpinae, prope uno die omnem Siciliam pervasit.
Et quia caede infandâ rebantur non hominum tantum
sed etiam deorum sedem violatam esse, tum vero qui
etiam ante dubii fuerant defecere ad Poenos. Hip-
675 pocrates inde Murgantiam, Himilco Agrigentum sese
recepit, cùm acciti a proditoribus nequiquam ad
Hennam exercitum admovissent. **50.** Marcellus
retro in Leontinos redit; frumentoque et commeati-
bus aliis in castra convectis, praesidio modico ibi
680 relicto, ad Syracusas obsidendas venit. Inde Appio
Claudio Romam ad consulatum petendum misso T.
Quinctium Crispinum in ejus locum classi castrisque
praeficit veteribus: ipse hibernacula quinque millia
passuum Hexapylo (Leonta vocant locum) communiit
685 aedificavitque. Haec in Sicilia usque ad principium
hiemis gesta. **51.** Proximo anno Syracusarum op-
pugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi
ac virtute ducis exercitusque, intestinā
etiam proditione adjuta. Erant enim
690 apud Romanos aliqui transfugae Syra-
cusani, nobilissimi viri, inter defectionem
ab Romanis, quia ab novis consiliis ab-
horrebant, pulsi. Hos Marcellus colloquiis suae
partis temptare hominum animos jussit et fidem dare
695 si traditae forent Syracusae, liberos eos ac suis

2nd Year of war B.C 213. Some Syracusan exiles in the Roman camp plot with friends in the city to surrender it.

legibus victuros esse. 52. Colloquii, multorum animis suspectis atque omnibus vigilantibus, non erat copia. Servus tamen unus exsulum pro transfugā intromissus in urbem, conventis paucis, initium colloquendi de tali re fecit. Deinde quidam in piscatoriā nave retibus operti circumvecti sunt ita ad castra Romana collocutique cum transfugis, et iidem saepius eodem modo, et alii atque alii; postremo ad octoginta facti. Et cùm jam composita omnia ad proditionem essent, indicio delato ad Epicyden per Attalum quendam indignantem sibi rem creditam non esse, necati omnes cruciatu sunt. 53. Alia subinde spes, postquam haec vana evaserat, excepit. Damippus quidam, Lacedaemonius, missus ab Syracusis ad Philippum regem, captus ab Romanis navibus erat. Hujus utique redimendi et Epicydae cura erat ingens, nec abnuit Marcellus, jam tum Aetolorum, quibus socii Lacedaemonii erant, amicitiam adfectantibus Romanis. Ad colloquium de redemptione ejus missis medius maxime atque utrisque opportunus locus ad portum Trogilorum propter turrim, quam vocant Galeagram, est visus. Quo cùm saepius commearent, unus ex Romanis ex propinquo murum contemplans, numerando lapides aestimandoque ipse secum, quid in fronte paterent singuli, altitudinem muri, quantum proxime

But these friends are discovered and put to death.

A weak point in the wall is found,

conjecturā poterat, permensus est. Quem humiliorem aliquanto pristinā opinione suā et ceterorum omnium ratus esse et vel mediocribus scalis superabilem ad Marcellum rem defert. Haud spernenda visa est. 54. Sed cùm adiri locus, quia ob id ipsum intentius custodiebatur, non posset, occasio quaerebatur; quam obtulit transfuga nuntians diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, et quia alia in obsidione desint, vino largius epulas celebrari. Id ubi accepit Marcellus, cum paucis tribunorum militum collocutus elegit per eos ad rem tantam agendam audendamque idoneos centuriones militesque. Scalis in occulto comparatis, ubi id temporis visum est, quo jam vini satias principiumque somni esset, signi unius milites ferre scalas jussit; et ad mille fere armati tenui agmine per silentium eo sunt deducti. Ubi sine strepitu ac tumultu primi evaserunt in murum, secuti ordine alii, cùm priorum audacia dubiis etiam animum faceret. 55. Jam mille armatorum muri ceperant partem, cum ceterae admotae sunt copiae; pluribusque scalis in murum evadebant, signo ab Hexapylo dato. Huc enim per ingentem solitudinem erat perventum, quia magna pars in turribus epulati aut sopiti vino erant aut semigraves potabant; paucos tamen eorum oppressos in cubilibus interfecerunt.

And during a festival picked men climb into the city,

Followed by larger bodies. The Hexapylon and Epipolae are seized.

Prope Hexapylon portula magnâ vi refringi coepta 750
est; et e muro ex composito tubâ datum signum erat, et jam undique non furtim sed vi apertā gerebatur res. Quippe ad Epipolas, frequentem custodiis locum perventum erat, terrendique magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt. **56.** Nam simul ac 755
tubarum est auditus cantus clamorque tenentium muros partemque urbis, omnia teneri rati sunt custodes, et alii coeperunt per murum fugere, alii salire de muro, praecipitarique turbā paventium. Sub lucem Hexapylo 760
effracto, Marcellus omnibus copiis urbem ingressus est. Epicydes ab Insula, quam ipsi Nason vocant, citato profectus agmine, postquam conspexit omnia circa Epipolas armis completa, lacessito tantum hoste paucis missilibus, retro in Achradinam agmen con- 765
vertit. Metuebat enim ne qua intestina fraus per occasionem oreretur, clausasque inter tumultum Achradinae atque Insulae inveniret portas.

Panic among garrison.

57. Marcellus ut moenia ingressus ex superioribus locis urbem omnium ferme illā tem- 770
pestate pulcherrimam subjectam oculis vidit, illacrimasse dicitur partim gaudio tantae perpetratae rei, partim vetustā gloriā urbis. Atheniensium classes demersae et duo ingentes exercitus cum duobus clarissimis ducibus deleti 775
occurrebant, et tot bella cum Carthaginiensibus tanto

Marcellus weeps over the fair and glorious city.

cum discrimine gesta, tot tam opulenti tyranni regesque, praeter ceteros Hiero beneficiis in populum Romanum insignis. Ea cum universa occurrerent
780 animo, subiretque cogitatio, jam illa momento horae arsura omnia et ad cineres reditura, priusquam signa Achradinam admoveret, praemittit Syracusanos, qui intra praesidia Romana fuerant, ut adloquio leni impellerent hostes ad dedendam urbem. **58.** Tenebant
785 Achradinae portas murosque maxime transfugae, quibus nulla erat per condiciones veniae spes; ei nec adire muros nec adloqui quemquam passi. Itaque Marcellus, postquam id inceptum irritum fuit, ad Euryalum signa referri jussit.

His terms being refused he retires to the hill Euryalus,

790 Tumulus est in extremâ parte urbis versus a mari, viaeque imminens ferenti in agros mediterraneaque insulae, percommode situs ad commeatus excipiendos. **59.** Praeerat huic arci Philodemus Argivus, ab Epicyde impositus; ad quem
795 missus de deditione a Marcello Sosis, unus ex interfectoribus tyranni, rettulit Marcello, tempus eum ad deliberandum sumpsisse.

Then forms a camp in the city.

Cum is diem de die differret, dum Hippocrates atque Himilco admoverent castra legionesque, Marcellus
800 ut Euryalum neque tradi neque capi vidit posse, inter Neapolim et Tycham posuit castra. Nomina ea partium urbis et instar urbium sunt.

60. Legati eo ab Tychâ et Neapoli cum infulis et

velamentis venerunt, precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur. De quorum precibus consilio habito Marcellus edixit militibus ne quis liberum corpus violaret, cetera praedae futura. Castra sunt parietibus pro muro saepta. Portis regione platearum patentibus stationes praesidiaque disposuit, ne quis in discursu militum impetus in castra fieri posset. Inde signo dato milites discurrerunt; refractisque foribus cùm omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, a caedibus tamen temperatum est. Rapinis nullus ante modus fuit quam omnia bona (diuturnā felicitate cumulata) egressere. Inter haec et Philodemus, cùm spes auxilii nulla esset, fide acceptā ut inviolatus ad Epicyden rediret, deducto praesidio tradidit tumulum Romanis. **61.** Marcellus Euryalo recepto praesidioque addito unā curā erat liber, ne qua ab tergo vis hostium suos turbaret.

Allows the soldiers to pillage Tycha and Neapolis, but forbids them to use violence.

Achradinam inde trinis castris, spe ad inopiam omnium rerum inclusos redacturus, circumsedit. Post aliquot dies Hippocrates, castris ad magnum portum communitis signo-que iis dato, qui Achradinam tenebant, castra vetera Romanorum adortus est, quibus Crispinus praeerat; et Epicydes eruptionem in stationes Marcelli fecit; et classis Punica litori, quod inter urbem et castra Romana erat, appulsa est ne quid praesidii

The Euryalus surrenders and the Achradina is invested.

Crispino submitti a Marcello posset. Tumultum tamen majorem hostes praebuerunt quam certamen. Nam et Crispinus Hippocraten non reppulit tantum munimentis sed insecutus etiam est trepide fugientem ;
835 et Epicyden Marcellus in urbem compulit. **62.** Mox pestilentia utrorum animos avertit a belli consiliis.

A pestilence breaks out.

Nam tempore autumni et locis naturā gravibus, multo tamen magis extra urbem quam in urbe, intoleranda vis aestūs per
840 utraque castra omnium ferme corpora movit. Ac primo temporis ac loci vitio et aegri erant et moriebantur ; postea curatio ipsa et contactus aegrorum vulgabat morbos, quotidianaque funera et mors ob oculos erat, undique dies noctesque ploratus audie-
845 bantur. Postremo ita assuetudo mali efferaverat animos, ut non modo non lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequerentur mortuos, sed ne efferrent quidem aut sepelirent. Jacebant igitur strata exanima corpora in conspectu similem mortem exspectantium, mortui-
850 que aegros, aegri validos cùm metu tum tabe ac pestifero odore corporum conficiebant. Et ut ferro potius morerentur, quidam invadebant soli hostium stationes. **63.** Multo tamen vis major pestilentiae

The Carthaginians are annihilated.

Poenorum castra quam Romana invasit.
855 Hi enim diu circumsedendo Syracusas caelo aquisque adsuêrant magis. Ex hostium exercitu Siculi, ut primum viderunt ex

gravitate loci vulgari morbos, in suas quisque propinquas urbes dilapsi sunt. At Carthaginienses, quibus nusquam receptus erat, cum ipsis ducibus 860 Hippocrate atque Himilcone ad internecionem omnes perierunt. Marcellus, ut tanta vis ingruebat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, infirmaque corpora tecta et umbrae recreaverant. Multi tamen ex Romano exercitu eādem peste absumpti sunt. **64.** Deleto 865 terrestri Punico exercitu, Siculi qui Hippocratis milites fuerant, duobus haud magnis oppidis, ceterum tutis et situ et munimentis, prope Syracusas consederunt. Eo et commeatūs e civitatibus suis comportabant et auxilia arcessebant. Diu 870 exspectabat Epicydes auxilia Carthagine missa; hac tandem spe destitutus Agrigentum navigat, exspectaturus magis eventum quam inde quicquam moturus. **65.** Quae ubi in castra Siculorum sunt nuntiata, Epicyden Syracusis excessisse, a Car- 875 thaginiensibus relictam insulam et prope iterum traditam Romanis, legatos de condicionibus dedendae urbis ad Marcellum mittunt. Convenit ut omnia, quae ubique regum fuissent, Romanorum essent, Siculis cetera cum 880 libertate ac legibus suis servarentur. Evocatis inde ad colloquium iis quibus ab Epicyde creditae res erant, missos se simul ad Marcellum simul ad eos ab exercitu Siculorum aiunt, ut

Epicydes goes to Agrigentum.

The Sicilian army sends envoys to Marcellus who are admitted into Syracuse;

885 una omnium, qui obsiderentur quique extra obsidionem fuissent, fortuna esset, neve alteri proprie sibi paciscerentur quicquam. **66.** Recepti deinde in urbem exposuerunt pacta jam cum Marcello et necessarios perpulere ut praefectos Epicydis interficerent. Multitudine statim ad contionem vocatâ, ostendunt Romanis causam oppugnandi Syracusas fuisse caritatem Syracusanorum non odium. Nam ut occupatas res ab satellitibus Hannibalis, deinde Hieronymi, Hippocrate atque Epicyde, audierint, tum obsidere urbem coepisse ut crudeles tyrannos ejus, non ut urbem ipsam expugnarent. Hippocrate vero interempto, Epicyde intercluso ab Syracusis et praefectis ejus occisis, Carthaginiensibus omni possessione Siciliaê terrâ marique pulsis, quam superesse causam Romanis, cur non incolumes Syracusas esse velint. Itaque hanc occasionem reconciliandi se Romanis ne praetermitterent. **67.** Omnium ingenti adsensu audita ea oratio est. Praetores tamen prius creari quam legatos nominari placuit. Ex ipsorum deinde praetorum numero missi oratores ad Marcellum, quorum princeps "non primo," inquit, "Syracusani a vobis defecimus, sed Hieronymus et postea satellites ejus Hippocrates atque Epicydes oppressis nobis hinc metu hinc fraude pacem turbaverunt

They advise the death of Epicydes' officers, and persuade a peace with Rome.

The citizens offer to surrender at discretion:

Nunc occisis iis, qui oppressas tenebant Syracusas, extemplo venimus ad tradenda arma, dedendos nos urbem moenia, neque ullam recusabimus fortunam, quae jam imposita a vobis fuerit. Ne plus apud vos Hieronymi quam Hieronis memoria momenti faciat; diutius ille multo amicus fuit quam hic hostis, et illius benefacta etiam praesensistis, hujus amentia ad perniciem tantum ipsius valuit." **68.** Omnia et impetrabilia et tuta erant apud Romanos; inter ipsos plus belli ac periculi erat. Namque transfugae, tradi se Romanis rati, mercennarios quoque milites in eundem compulere metum; arreptisque armis praetores primum obtruncant, inde ad caedem Syracusanorum discurrunt. Tum, ne sine ducibus essent, sex praefectos creavere, ut terni Achradinae ac Naso praeessent. **69.** In tempore legati a Marcellos redierunt, falsâ mercennarios suspicione incitatos memorantes, nec causam expetendae poenae eorum ullam Romanis esse. Erat e tribus Achradinae praefectis Hispanus Moericus nomine. Is magnis promissis motus, consilium tradendae Achradinae composuit. Quo intentius custodiae servarentur opportuna loca divisa praefectis erant, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus esset. Moerico regio evenit ab Arethusa fonte usque ad ostium magni portus. Id ut

But the mercenaries murder the new praetors and defend the Achradina.

One mercenary betrays the city to Marcellus and it is taken.

scirent Romani fecit. Itaque Marcellus nocte navem
940 onerariam cum armatis remulco quadriremis trahi ad
Achradinam jussit, exponique milites regione portae,
quae prope fontem Arethusam est. Hoc quartā
vigiliā factum est expositosque milites portā, ut con-
venerat, recepit Moericus. Luce primā Marcellus
945 omnibus copiis moenia Achradinae aggreditur ita, ut
non eos solum, qui Achradinam tenebant, in se con-
verteret, sed ab Naso etiam agmina armatorum
concurrerent relictis stationibus suis ad vim et
impetum Romanorum arcendum. In hoc tumultu
950 actuariae naves circumvectae ad Nasum armatos
exponunt, qui haud magno certamine Nasum cepere
desertam trepidatione ac fugā custodum. Marcellus
ut captam esse Nasum vidit, et Achradinae regionem
unam teneri, Moericumque cum praesidio suis adjunc-
955 tum, receptui cecinit, ne regiae opes diriperentur.

The whole city surrenders and is given up to plunder. Death of Archimedes.

70. Suppresso impetu militum, Syracusani tandem
liberi metu portis Achradinae apertis
oratores ad Marcellum mittunt, nihil
petentes aliud quam incolumitatem sibi
960 liberisque suis. Marcellus respondit:
non plura sunt per annos quinquaginta benefacta
Hieronis quam paucis his annis maleficia eorum qui
Syracusas tenuerunt erga populum Romanum. Sed
foederum ruptorum vos, Syracusani, a vobis ipsis,
965 graviores multo quam populus Romanus voluit poenas

exegistis. Ego quidem tertium jam annum circumsedeo Syracusas, non ut populus Romanus servam civitatem habeat, sed ne alienigenarum transfugarumque duces captam et oppressam teneant. Quid potuerint Syracusani facere, exemplo sunt vel ei Syracusanorum, qui intrā praesidia Romana fuerunt, vel Hispanus dux Moericus, qui praesidium tradiderit, vel ipsorum vestrum postremo serum consilium. 970

71. Inde quaestor cum praesidio ad Nasum et ad accipiendam pecuniam regiam custodiendamque missus. Urbs diripienda militi data est custodibus divisis per domos eorum, qui intrā praesidia Romana fuerunt. Archimeden memoriae proditum est in tanto tumultu, quantum capta urbs in discursu diripientium militum ciere poterat, intentum formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, ab ignaro milite quis esset interfectum; aegre id Marcellum tulisse sepulturamque curavisse, et propinquis etiam inquisitis honori praesidioque nomen et memoriam ejus fuisse. Hoc maxime modo Syracusae captae in quibus praedae tantum fuit, quantum vix captā Carthagine tum fuisset, cum quā viribus aequis certabatur. 975 980 985

EXERCISES.

1—12.

1. Upon the death of Hiero, King of Syracuse, who for forty-seven years had been the ally of the Roman people, his grandson came to the throne.
2. Hieronymus was a boy fifteen years of age, and cared only for his own pleasures.
3. His two uncles, who were also his guardians, favoured the Carthaginian interest (*res*), and one of them, Andranodorus by name, either persuaded or compelled the other fourteen guardians to give up their office.
4. Hippocrates, a man of Syracusan origin, but born at Carthage, is sent as an envoy (*legatus*) by Hannibal to Hieronymus.
5. Thraso alone remained faithful to the Romans, and was removed by means of false evidence.
6. The others easily persuaded Hieronymus that the Roman power was already broken, and he, hoping to become King of all Sicily, immediately made an alliance with the Carthaginians.

7. The envoys sent by the Roman praetor, Appius Claudius, were dismissed by the king with scorn.
8. Who soon afterwards was assassinated at Leontini, whither he had set out with the army.
9. Hereupon (*hic*) Appius Claudius informs the senate by a despatch that the whole of Sicily has revolted from the Romans.
10. The Roman general then leads all his troops to the frontier.

13—18.

1. Sicily was then decreed to Lentulus; to Otacilius the fleet, with which he was ordered to go to Sicily.
2. The death of the king had given the Syracusans keen leaders, but had not changed their temper.
3. The province is then decreed to M. Marcellus.
4. Two of the conspirators immediately go to Syracuse in order to seize the city.
5. The others remained with the army.
6. Hippocrates and Epicydes returning to Syracuse, beg for an escort in order to go to Hannibal.
7. They obtain the request, but stay and spread charges, namely, that the senate and nobles wish to give up Sicily to the Romans.
8. Andranodorus, wearied out by his wife's prayers, makes a plan of seizing on the royal power.

9. He communicates the plan to Themistus, and also to a certain Aristo, who brought the matter before the praetors.
10. They, finding the matter true, slay the two upon entering the senate.
11. An uproar was made, and so they brought in Aristo, who showed the whole plot, and declared that it arose from Harmonia, daughter of Gelo, and wife of Themistus.
12. Then the senate saw that they were justly slain.

19—24.

1. Sopater, one of the praetors, was instructed to tell the people that Andranodorus and Themistus were the instigators of all the crimes of Hiero, and after his death they had tried to get royal power.
2. A bill was carried that all who belonged to the royal family should be put to death.
3. Demarata and Harmonia are slain ; and Heraclia, who with her two daughters had fled to the shrine where stood the penates.
4. A message that they are to be spared comes too late.
5. The crowd demand an election of praetors in the room of Andranodorus and Themistus.
6. On the day appointed for the election, to the surprise of all, Hippocrates and Epicydes are chosen.

7. A Roman fleet of 100 ships lay off Murgantia.
8. The Syracusans send ambassadors to Marcellus to treat of peace.
9. As soon as the Carthaginian fleet reached Pachynum, the praetors, feeling that they were safe, declared that Syracuse was being betrayed to the Romans.
10. Apollonides, in an assembly of the people, persuaded them to make a treaty with Rome, but to avoid war against the Carthaginians.

25—31.

1. A disturbance arising at Leontini, Hippocrates is sent there with 4,000 deserters, and ravages the district and slays some Roman soldiers sent by Appius to protect the territory of the allies.
2. Marcellus complains that the terms of the treaty are broken, and demands that Hippocrates and Epicydes be banished from all Sicily.
3. Epicydes persuades the Leontini to claim freedom.
4. To the envoys of the Syracusans who came to complain of the slaying of the Roman outpost, and to bid Hippocrates and Epicydes depart from Sicily, a haughty answer was given.
5. Marcellus attacks Leontini, and takes it at the first onset.
6. Hippocrates and Epicydes at first retire to the citadel, then during the night to Herbesus.

7. 8,000 Syracusans marching to this place, at the river Mylas a messenger meets them, bearing an untrue account of the cruelty of Marcellus (2,000 deserters had actually been beheaded).
8. The generals, summoning the whole force, deliberated what to do.
9. They were unable to persuade the soldiers either to await more definite information or to proceed to Leontini.
10. So they lead them to Megara, whence they themselves, with a small body of horse, go to Herbesus.
11. But, being unable to get the city by treachery, they attacked Herbesus next day with all their forces.
12. In this army were 600 Cretan horse who had served under Hippocrates and Epicydes, and who received them kindly.
13. These horsemen had been set free by Hannibal after the battle at Trasumennus.

32—35.

1. Hippocrates used in addition the following (*talis*) artifice.
2. He reads out to the soldiers an epistle which he has himself composed.
3. We praetors salute Marcellus.

4. Marcellus had spared, said they, no one of the Leontines.
5. Take care to free the city by their punishment.
6. Then they secretly commission a soldier to go to Syracuse.
7. There he tells the Syracusans what had happened.
8. These openly declared that the cruelty of the Romans had been unmasked.
9. They vote that the gates be shut and the city guarded.
10. To the whole commons the Romans were hateful.
11. The gates being broken down, Hippocrates and Epicydes are admitted with their army.
12. Next day the slaves will be freed, those who are bound in prison will be released.
13. Hippocrates is created a praetor, and Syracuse, upon which freedom has for a short time shone, will fall back into its former slavery.
14. Marcellus encamps straightway 1,500 paces from the city.
15. We have brought aid to men who will suffer a slavery more disgraceful than death.
16. If these things are done there is no need of war.
17. Since you have brought us no message we shall give you no answer.
18. After saying these words he closed the gates.

36—41.

1. The wall of Achradina is washed by the sea.
2. He hoped to take the huge and scattered city.
3. Archimedes invented many engines of war, by which, with very slight effort, he baffled the attempts [39] of the enemy.
4. The wall of Achradina will have to be attacked by sixty ships.
5. The slingers from these ships suffer no one to stand on the walls.
6. Vessel lashed to vessel bore towers of several stories.
7. Archimedes hurled stones of huge weight against the ships.
8. Through these apertures many of the townsmen [29] assailed the enemy.
9. An iron crane projected over the wall.
10. A heavy weight of lead fell on to the ground.
11. The ship, even if it had fallen back straight, let in a large amount of water.
12. The naval attack being thus baffled by the devices of Archimedes, Marcellus assaulted the city by land.
13. The rock was so steep that all missiles [11] fell with deadly effect on the enemy.
14. From the same cause the ascent was hard and precarious.

15. So it was decided to cut off the Syracusans from all supplies (*sing.*)
16. He wins back Helorus, having set out there with one-third of his army.
17. Himilco was keeping his fleet off Cape Pachynum.
18. He easily persuaded the Carthaginians to send across a large army.
19. The spirits were aroused even of those who were in Syracuse.
20. They thought that they could defend the city with a part of the forces.
21. With 10,000 foot and 500 horse he pitched his camp round the city.
22. He is about to wage war against the Romans.

42—46.

1. He tried in vain to get there before the enemy.
2. The fleet was made ready (to act) against the Carthaginians, but it was of service against the Sicilians.
3. He surrounded them when disordered; their horse fled to Acrae.
4. After conquering the enemy he immediately returned to Syracuse.
5. The enemy encamped about 8,000 paces from thence.
6. Himilco thought that the Roman legion would certainly be his prey.

7. The legion, attended by the fleet, came to Pachynus.
8. He hoped to attack Marcellus before he should be joined by large forces.
9. He moved his forces wherever he was invited by a hope of a falling away [9] from the Romans.
10. The Romans had brought together into Murgantia a great quantity of corn.
11. The other cities either drove away the Roman garrisons or betrayed and fell upon [14] them.
12. Henna standing on precipitous ground, was both impregnable and not at all likely to fall into the hands of plotters.
13. Pinarius, a keen soldier, having heard that so many cities had been betrayed, fortified [42] the city.
14. The chiefs came to terms with Himilco at the boundary of the city, but saw that they had no opportunity.[15]
15. The city and the keys of the gates ought to be in our possession.
16. The Romans will be grateful to those who (though) not compelled, remain their allies.[8]
17. Pinarius said that he had received the keys from his commander, at whose will he held them.
18. To give these keys up would be a capital crime.
19. He begged for an assembly of the people that he might learn whether this plan was common to the whole city.
20. They were unwilling to send envoys to the Roman consul.

47—50.

1. Calling his men together he retired into the citadel.
2. He told them that they would be foully slain.
3. To-morrow at daybreak they will hold a council.
4. Next day, eager and armed, they awaited the signal which he was about to give with his gown.
5. The signal given, as had been agreed upon, the townsmen are cruelly slain.
6. The bodies of the dead were piled up one upon another.
7. By this savage deed was Henna secured for the Romans.
8. Marcellus thought that the Sicilians would be thoroughly frightened.
9. The Sicilians were displeased [21] that the Romans had laid waste [25] a city consecrated by the footsteps of Proserpina.
10. Many deserted to the Carthaginians, who thought that an abode of the gods had been violated [29] by this infamous slaughter.
11. In vain, invited by traitors, they tried [19] to gain possession of [30] the city of Henna.
12. Having brought together corn he left a small garrison there, and then began to besiege Syracuse.

13. He had fortified his winter quarters at a distance of 5,000 paces from the Hexapylon.
14. App. Claudius now set out for Rome to try for the consulship, meanwhile [8] Crispinus was set in command of the fleet.

51.

1. Certain Syracusans, very distinguished men, shrank from a change of policy.
2. These deserters were ordered to tell their friends in the city that if they betrayed the keys of the city to Marcellus they would be free.
3. But these friends are discovered, owing to information [8] brought to Epicydes by a certain Attalus, and are all put to death.
4. After this hope had turned out fruitless, a Lacedaemonian, Damippus by name, is captured by the Romans.
5. A conference was held touching this man's ransom near the tower which is called Galeagra.
6. A Roman soldier, after surveying the wall and counting the stones, measured the height of the wall.
7. As this part of the wall could not be approached on account of the pickets, Marcellus determined to wait for an opportunity.
8. The order was given, and the soldiers carrying ladders came to the wall when the Syracusans were celebrating a feast.

9. These soldiers came into the city followed by many others.
10. The garrison thought that the whole city was held by the Romans, and were panic-stricken.
11. Epicydes, seeing that the whole of Epipolae was held by the Romans, after merely harassing them with a few missiles, returned to Achradina.
12. He was afraid lest amid the turmoil the gates might be shut by treachery.

57.

1. Marcellus entered the walls and wept for joy.
2. Here two fleets had been sunk, and two armies destroyed.
3. The thought occurred to him that this great city would soon be reduced to ashes.
4. Sending ambassadors he tried to persuade the Syracusans to deliver up the city of Syracuse.
5. His terms [22] being refused [67] he advanced to the hill Euryalus, and pitched his camp in the city.
6. He forbade the soldiers to use violence, but allowed them to take the booty.
7. The soldiers broke open the doors but abstained from bloodshed.
8. The hill is given up to the Romans by Philodemus on receiving a promise of a safe return to Epicydes.

9. Achradina was soon surrounded by three camps, Marcellus hoping to reduce the garrison to want of all provisions.
10. The attention of both parties is diverted from the war to the deadly[25] plague which now began to rage.
11. The plague was spread by the mere attendance on and contact with the sick.
12. Their minds were so brutalised by long[60] familiarity with the evil that the bodies of the dead lay under the eyes of all unburied,[14] and poisoned the healthy.

63—68.

1. The Romans, who had become accustomed to the climate and water, the disease attacked[11] less heavily.[39]
2. But the Carthaginians, who had nowhere a retreat, lost[4] very many men.
3. The Sicilians who had been Hippocrates' soldiers collected provisions from their states and waited for reinforcements.
4. Envoys are sent to the Romans to treat of the terms of peace, and they induce their kinsfolk to put the officers of Epicydes to death.
5. After accomplishing this they called an assembly and persuaded the Syracusans to make peace with the Romans.

6. As soon as this speech had been listened to ami the thorough approval of all, the praetors wer elected, the envoys appointed, and the citizen willing to surrender to Marcellus.

7. It was not, said they, the Syracusans, bu Hieronymus who had revolted from th Romans when we were harassed by fear an fraud.

8. They said that they had straightway come t hand over their arms, to surrender themselves their city and walls.

9. (*Or. obl.*) They said they would refuse no term which the Romans should have imposed on them

10. The deserters, however, thought that they wer being betrayed into the hands of the Romans and persuaded the mercenaries to murder th new praetors and defend the Achradina.

69—end.

1. Moericus, however, one of the three commander of the mercenaries, was persuaded by large promises, and determined to betray the place

2. To this man had been assigned the district between the fountain Arethusa and the mouth of the Great Harbour.

3. When he told Marcellus this, the Roman general sent troops in a ship of burden which was drawn by a tow-rope, and at the fourth watch of the night they were landed near the fountain.

4. The next day at dawn Marcellus concentrated on himself the efforts of those who were holding Achradina, while bodies of armed men leaving their posts rushed together from the island to repel the Roman attack.
5. Soon some light[69] ships sailed round, landed troops on the island, who take the island deserted by its garrison.
6. When Marcellus saw that the island was taken, he at once sounded a retreat from fear that the royal treasures should be pillaged.
7. The Syracusans, seeing that they were fighting in vain,[42] immediately[6] send envoys to Marcellus to treat of surrender.[59]
8. Marcellus replied that the crimes committed against the Romans in the last few years have been not fewer than the good services of Hiero during fifty years; that he had himself been besieging Syracuse for nearly three years.
9. As soon as a quaestor had been despatched to receive the royal treasure, the city was given up to the soldiery to be pillaged.
10. Marcellus was grieved that a soldier had slain Archimedes, intent on a diagram which he had traced in the dust; and having searched out his corpse, had it buried with great honour.

NOTES.

[*Numerals with § prefixed refer to Sections of the Public School Latin Primer; with 'Notes' prefixed to the Sections of the Notes on Language.*]

1. **annum,** 'for the fifth year.'

3. **coeptae sunt:** *coepi* is used with active, *coeptus sum* with passive verbs: Notes, 22.

3. **Romanis,** dat. of disadvantage.

7. **Cannensis,** 'at Cannae'; so *Sullanus exercitus,* 'the army of Sulla.'

10. **laturum,** 'likely to bear.' Livy is much more free than Cicero and Caesar in his use of active participles both present and future; Notes, 29.

11. **ultimā senectā,** ablative of time when; Notes, 62.

12. **liberas,** complement. [He meant it to be a republic.]

ne, 'in order that...not'; *ut non,* 'so that...not.'

13. **consilio,** dat. of disadvantage after the trajective word *obstitere.*

14. **nomen,** *i.e.* the mere name, cp. our word 'nominal' as opposed to 'real.'

15. **regimen,** 'but the real guidance.'

20. **civitati,** dat. of advantage, 'for the good of the state.'

21. **modo** qualifies *tutores relinquit.*

24. **vellent:** 'resolve.'

25. **haec mandata,** 'these were his instructions.'

27. **quindecim annorum,** gen. of quality with epithet.

28. **ad excitandos clamores,** 'to raise.'

30. 'While the rest, as if they had lost a father and were in an orphaned state.'

32. **sui,** 'his relations.'

34. **dictitans,** the stages are *dico, dicto, dictito.*

36. **deponendo tutelam,** instead of the gerund followed by a direct acc., the gerundive (*deponendā tutelā*) is much more common; Notes, 77.

39. 'Coming after the supreme popularity of Hiero.' This use of abstract words is rare in Latin; Notes, 81.

42. **essent,** subj. of indirect question.

43. **qui,** 'those who.'

44. **habitu,** abl. of respect, 'in style of dress.'

46. 'And even at times (saw) H. coming forth from his palace with teams of four white horses.'

48. **Dionysius,** tyrant of Syracuse. 'A corresponding contempt for all men, ears haughtily deaf,...accompanied this haughty pomp and state.'

54. **quibus...erat,** 'who had.'

56. **generi,** nominative plural. **T. quidam,** 'one Thraso.'

60. **caput,** 'life.'

62. **unum,** 'alone.'

65. **de se ipse,** rather more idiomatic than *de se ipso* would have been.

69. **maxime credibile,** verbals in *-bilis* usually form their superlative in this way.

70. **Thraso nominatus,** 'the naming of Thraso.' Latin as a rule avoids abstract words; Notes, 81.

72. **cum,** 'although.'

74. **fiduciae,** gen. of things measured, especially common with neuter adjectives and pronouns, such as *multum, quantum,* &c., § 131; Notes, 57.

75. 'And so, now that T....who was the sole tie,' &c. The relative is attracted to the gender of the predicate; Notes, 19.

77. **res,** a very favourite word in Livy to be variously translated, here use the plural, 'things'; Notes, 84.

80. **oriundus,** 'sprung.' The gerundive sometimes in Latin supplies the place of a present participle passive; cp. *ante conditam condendamve urbem,* 'before the city was built or in building.'

81. **genere,** abl. of respect, § 116.

82. **nec,** 'and not against H's will;' *nec* is often best translated by 'and not.'

86. **qui** = *et ei*; Notes, 17. The order of construing is: *cum dicerent sese venisse.*

87. **fuisset,** 'had been, *as they said,*' hence the mood.

89. 'By H. mockingly asking what luck they had experienced at Cannae.' Cannae was a town in south-east Italy where Hannibal had inflicted a crushing defeat on the Romans, B.C.

91. **narrare,** infin., as representing a statement in a principal sentence; in *oratio recta* it would be *narrant.* Before **velle** supply *se,* as a subject.

92. 'That he might be able to form his policy in accordance with it (the truth) as to which side he should take,' lit. 'as to which hope of the two he should follow.'

93. Construe *R. dicunt se redituros esse ad eum, cum,* &c.

95. **mutaret,** note the impf. following a historic present, as contrasted with *capiat* in 92.

96. **Carthaginem,** § 101.

97. **ex,** 'in accordance with,' 'as a result of'; Notes, 42. Join *ad foedus faciendum.*

98. **expulissent,** sc. *Poeni.* Join *convēnit ut amnis esset finis.*

99. **id...fore,** 'the envoys said that this would be so.'

102. 'But everything in H. tended to bring him headlong to ruin.'

105. **praesidiis,** abl. of instrument; Notes, 60.

107. **liberas,** 'unoccupied.' **conjurati,** passive in form, but active in sense.

111. **uni,** dat. **Dinomeni.** The dative of a name is often used by attraction to the dative of the object name, as *cui nunc cognomen Iulo additur,* 'to whom the surname of Iulus is now added.' § 109.

112. Join *ut sustineret agmen ab tergo;* **ab tergo,** 'in the rear,' *i.e.* the rear-part of the procession; Notes, 40, *e.*

114. 'Pretending to lift and release his foot,' &c.

116. **ut confoderetur,** 'that he was pierced,' consecutive clause, *i.e.* giving the *result* of the clause before.

121. **vīdere,** perf. **interfectores, pars...pars,** apposition of the whole and part: 'the assassins proceed, some...others.'

123. **libertate,** causal abl., § 111. **Syracusas,** § 101.

125. **incerto statu,** 'in this critical state of affairs'; Notes, 62.

126. 'Informed the senate by a despatch that Sicily was being,' &c.

128. **Syracusana,** 'of the Syracusans,' so *Romana arma,* 168; cp. Notes, 9.

129. **convertit,** 'concentrated,' as at 946.

133. **absens,** 'although absent.'

136. **decreta,** supply *est,* and supply *decreta est* after *eadem.*

139. 'That was the first occasion on which a Roman fleet was manned by marines provided at the expense of private citizens'; **navales socii,** the marines were drawn from the allies.

143. 'Had given the S. active leaders rather than changed their policy or temper.'

147. **tumultuatum fuerat,** Roby, *Lat. Gr.,* 1453. The deponent *tumultuari* is much more common than the active form.

148. 'That the king be avenged by the death of the conspirators.' **parentare** means (1) 'to offer a sacrifice to a deceased parent or near relative,' then (2) 'to expiate the death by the offering,' 'to avenge.' **sanguine,** abl. of instrument.

153. **regiis equis,** abl. of instrument.

154. Notice the impfs. following a historic present.

158. **nuntio interfecto,** 'by the death of the messenger; cp. 70 note.

160. **ubi,** 'there'; lit. 'where,' but in English we do not begin sentences with a relative word. The Romans often did, chiefly in order to link their sentences together; Notes, 17.

161. Construe *tamquam quaerentes aliquam occasionem novandi res,* and see 36 note.

163. **missos,** supply *esse.*

165. **ei,** *i.e.* the late king. **suus,** *i.e.* of the two officers.

166. **velle,** supply *se.* **cum,** 'since.'

168. **petere** = *petimus,* of *oratio recta,* 'to grant them some escort by which to be brought to Locri in Italy.' **praesidii aliquid,** cp. 74 note. **qui** with a final subjunctive may usually be rendered by the English infinitive.

169. **res,** 'request,' 77 note. **impetrata,** *est.*

172. 'To which class of men belonged most of.'

174. **in,** 'against.'

175. 'They (H. and A.) allege that these are secretly plotting and contriving to get S. under the power of the R. on the pretext of a restored alliance, and then the faction and the few promoters of the renewed treaty would be their masters.'

179. **his,** dat. after *opportuna.*

192. 'Slew T. and A. upon entering.'

193. 'Following an act somewhat stern in appearance, the motive of which the others did not know.'

198. 'Now the beginning of the conspiracy dated from the marriage of H., G.'s daughter, wherein she had been joined to T.'

206. **impius** is applied to any one who violates duty owing to the gods, to one's parents, country or relations.

210. **sub...invidia,** 'another (*i.e.* Hieronymus) bearing the odium'; Notes, 46.

212. **debui perire** = 'I ought to have perished.' **at,** 'yet.'

214. **animos** is the object, **conjuges** the subject, of *fecisse.*

215. 'For they had wedded the one Hiero's, the other Gelo's daughter.' This is not literal, but will be found to be the most convenient way of turning an idiomatic sentence.

220. **accepta est,** i.e. *rogatio.*

221. **missi a,** 'the envoys of'; Notes, 7.

231. **ne,** 'in order to prevent,' see 12 note.

232. **orta,** *est.* With *festinatum* supply *esset;* the subjunctive is used because the thought of the *Syracusans* is given.

235. **fremere, poscere,** historic infinitive, to be translated by the impf. indicative; Notes, 75.

237. **ex sententia,** 'satisfactory to'; *ex* = 'in accordance with,' cp. 97 note; Notes, 42, *d.*

238. **futura essent,** § 64.

243. **esse,** historic infinitive.

246. **rem,** 'proceedings,' 77 note.

248. **praetores,** acc. in apposition with *eos.*

249. **nudare quid,** 'disclose any of their intentions.'

250. 'Not only that envoys had repaired to Ap. Claudius to treat of a truce for ten days, but,' &c.

251. **qui agerent,** final clause. **missos,** supply *esse.*

254. Take *opperiens* ('waiting to see') before *quonam.*

260. 'Thinking that matters could be arranged.'

268. Join *coepit habere naves in statione ad ostium portus, quo,* &c.

272. **vocari,** supply as subject *Cives.*

275. **ut in tali tempore,** 'seeing that it came at so critical a time.'

276. ff., *oratio obliqua.*

284. 'Every effort must be made to ensure.'

285. Take the clause *eam...esse* before *utra...utilior.*

288. **sequendam, expertam,** are both passive in meaning, although belonging to deponents.

289. The duration is regarded as the instrument by which the value of the alliance is tested.

291. **Carthaginiensibus,** 'to the C.'

296. **seratorum,** § 130. **militari consilio,** 'a board of military advisers.'

310. **laeta,** 'welcome.' **quod,** 'a thing which,' referring to the following word *novandi.*

311. **novandi res,** see 36 note.

314. **quo,** 'in order that,' used because of the following comparative.

316. **finitima,** neuter plural ; Notes, 57.

323. **defuturam,** *esse* ; Notes, 76.

324. **ab** governs *tota Sicilia* as well as *Syracusis* [this last being somewhat irregular, § 121, c].

329. 'Are to be under *their* sway also.'

330-333. *Oratio obliqua.*

334. Why cannot *multitudo persuasa* be said ?

337. **Locros,** § 101.

338. **Sicilia.** The preposition is omitted on the analogy of names of towns ; Notes, 6. **quibus,** 'to whom,' as we should say 'to these.'

340. **se,** *Leontinis.*

343. 'And so the R. must wage war with them without breaking their treaty with them (the Syracusans) ; that they would not fail to do their part in that war, on condition that they (the Leontines), when subdued, were to be again under their (*i.e.* Syracusan) sway as the peace stipulated.'

349. 'At the massacre of a detachment,' cp. 70 note.

352. **capi,** 'was on the point of being taken,' not 'was taken,' which would be *captos esse.*

355. **agmine,** 'In marching order,' opposed to *acie,* 'in line of battle.'

360. After each participle in this line supply *esse.*

364. **ad,** 'to the number of.'

366. **post captam urbem,** 'after the capture of the city,' cp. 70 note.

367. **sua,** § 145 *a.*

369. Join *milites potuere perpelli nec ut irent L. nec ut exspectarent.*

376. **prima,** 'in the van.'

380. Hannibal had defeated the Romans at the Trasimene lake, and had sent away unharmed all the Roman *allies.*

381. **quibus,** dat. after *obviam.*

382. **cognovere,** viz. H. and E.

386. **a quibus dederentur,** 'to be by them given up'; cp. 169 note.

388. **se subituros** = *nos subibimus* of *oratio recta.*

391. 'Seeing that their minds were ready to entertain any suspicion.'

393. 'He sends out ... and then reads aloud a letter, pretending that it had been intercepted.'

398. **causa,** 'the case,' 'state.'

399. 'Any foreign auxiliaries.'

400. **suo,** i.e. *Syracusano.*

401. 'Do your best to bring.'

409. **perferret,** cp. 95 note.

411. 'And to arouse the anger of the populace by putting himself forward as vouching for their truth, and by relating things which seemed doubtful as if he had actually seen them.'

413. **huic fides fuit,** 'this man gained credence.'

415. **haud vani,** 'not wanting in ability.'

418. **quo,** 'because,' lit. 'by which.'

429. *Hexapylo,* abl. of the place where.

430. **populares,** the popular party, opposed to *optimates,* 'the aristocrats.'

434. **praetorum,** for the partitive genitive after *omnes*; cp. Notes, 59.

437. 'The slaves were freed, and those who lay bound in prison released.'

440. **breve tempus,** § 102, 1.

445. **passūs,** § 102, 2.

447. **quibus** governed by *obviam processerunt*

449. **ait,** this is the usual position of verbs of 'saying.'

452. **exsilio, morte,** § 124.

454. **inultam,** 'to remain unpunished.'

457. **armis,** § 119 *a.*

458. **in morā,** 'chargeable for the delay.'

459. **quă,** neuter plural of *quis* (indef.).

470. **parte aliqua,** 'at some point.'

472. **oppugnandarum urbium,** 'for the storming of cities.'

475. 'This was A., unrivalled as an observer of heaven and of the stars, yet more marvellous as an inventor of military engines and works by which he could, with very slight effort, baffle all the most laborious efforts of the enemy.'

479. **per,** 'along.'

482. Join *cuique loco;* **instruxit,** *Archimedes.*

490. **interioribus,** 'on the inner side,' *i.e.* between the two.

502. 'Upon the prows of those vessels which came in close, in order to be too near for the shot of the engines, an iron grappling hook, fastened to a strong chain, was cast by a swing-beam projecting over the wall, and when a heavy weight of lead was dropped to the ground (viz. inside the walls) raising the prow set the vessel on its stern; then (the hook) being suddenly let go, to the great consternation of the sailors, dashed the vessel (as if it were falling from the wall) with such violence on the waves that even if it fell straight it shipped a quantity of water.'

518. **missa,** 'missiles hurled by'; Notes, 7.

520. Construe *praebebat aditum arduum ad subeundum,* 'hard to climb.'

522. **ludibrio,** § 108; often called the predicative dative.

523. **obsidendo,** 'by a blockade.'

530. **dedentibus ipsis,** 'by voluntary surrender, § 125.

531. **ad...terrorem.** Words which belong very closely to a substantive are often put between it and its preposition.

534. **tenuerat,** *tenebat* is more common with *diu,* cp. 871.

536. **tria,** *milia.*

537. **postquam** takes the aorist (perfect) unless the idea of past time is strongly marked ; Notes, 35.

543. 'Which were on the side of the C.'

544. **Sicilia.** Sicily is regarded as a small island, and so the preposition is omitted.

552. **Acrillas urbem,** apposition ; Notes, 56.

553. **munientibus ;** Notes, 54.

556. 'Thinking nothing less likely than that **at** that time and place a S. army should encounter him.'

558. **eis copiis,** abl. instr ; Notes, 60.

562. **usui,** § 108. **castris ponendis,** 'with pitching their camp.'

564. 'He cut off (lit. 'surrounded') their entire infantry.' **eques,** sing. for pl. ; Notes, 3.

566. **deficientes,** 'as they were ready to revolt.'

569. **millia,** § 102 : supply *passuum.*

571. **Syracusas,** § 101. **praedae,** § 108.

572. **via,** § 116.

575. **Pachynum,** § 101 ; Notes, 49.

578. **si qua occasio,** 'in case any opportunity.'

580. 'Finding that this nowhere offered itself.' **nulla,** nearly = *non* ; Notes, 8.

581. **eo** is the antecedent to *quocumque.*

583. 'As the R. garrison was betrayed by the inhabitants.'

584. **vis,** 'quantity.'

586. **ad,** , at,' 'upon.'

589. Join *praecepto undique* 'precipitous on every side

595. **cavendi omnia,** cp. 36 note ; Notes, 50.

600. **pacti,** 'who had arranged.'

612. **quae** neuter, although neither of its antecedents are, § 92*a*.

616. 'In whose jurisdiction and decision the matter lies.'

617. **negare,** historic infinitive.

627. **per hos dies,** 'of late.'

633. 'On which to inform you of the threatening danger.'

643. 'See that no one survives.'

645. Join *claudendos exitus.*

646. 'Above and around the theatre.'

652. **ut convenerat,** 'as had been agreed upon.' **dudum** qualifies both *intenti* and *parati.*

658. **sauciis mortuis,** are both datives after *incidentes.*

660. **nihil,** 'in no way.' **irâ remissiore,** § 125 *a.*

663. **aut...aut,** 'certainly...but'; Notes, 37.

665. **nec...et,** 'both not...and.'

667. **proditionibus,** dat.

668. **ut...,** 'seeing that it fell upon (lit. 'as of') a city lying in the heart of S.'

671. It was here that Proserpine was carried off by her uncle Pluto to be the queen of the infernal regions.

681. No one could be a candidate for the consulate except in person.

684. **Hexapylo,** abl. of separation. **Leonta,** Greek acc.

686. **gesta** *sunt.*

687. **praeterquam...etiam,** 'not only...but.'

692. Join *defectionem ab.*

693. **pulsi,** viz. by the Syracusans.

694. Join *suae* ('their') *partis hominum.*

696. **victuros,** from *vivere.*

698. **pro,** 'in the light of,' 'as.'

700. **convenire,** 'to meet,' is made transitive by the preposition; Notes, 28.

703. 'Others and again others repeatedly did the same in the same manner.'

713. Join *Romanis adfectantibus amicitiam Aetolorum.*

721. 'And by estimating in his mind what was the breadth in front (= height) of each stone.'

723. 'Having come to the conclusion that it was lower than he and all the rest had previously thought.'

725. **vel,** 'even.'

730. **Diana,** an Italian goddess (from the same root as *divus, dies, deus*), afterwards identified with the Greek Artemis, patroness of virginity and the chase.

731. **desint,** the subjunctive is due to the *or. obl.*

736. **id temporis,** 'the right time'; Notes, 57.

737. **signum.** Each company (*manipulus*) of soldiers had a common ensign.

738. **ad** is here an adverb, and does not affect the case of *armati.*

742. **mille,** rarely followed by a genitive, *mille homines, millia hominum*; Notes, 11.

746. **erat perventum,** impersonal; Notes, 18.

750. **portula,** 'the wicket-gate' stood beside the great *porta.*

754. 'The enemy had rather to be terrified than out-witted, as, in fact, they were.'

762. **Nāsos** is the Doric form (and the Sicilian Greeks belonged for the most part to the Doric branch of the Hellenic family) of the Greek word νῆσος = 'an island.'

769. **ut vidit,** 'when he saw.'

774. **classes,** plural because made up of the original fleet and the reinforcement. The two generals were Nikias and Demosthenês; see the Introduction.

780. 'The thought that now they would all,' &c.

786. Construe *quibus erat nulla spes veniae per condiciones*; Notes, 33.

787. **passi,** *sunt.*

788. **postquam,** 'when he found that.'

790. The subject to *est* is *Euryalus.*

791. **viae ferenti,** dative after *imminens.* **mediterranea,** neuter plural ; Notes, 57.

798. **diem de die,** 'from day to day' ; *diem* is an accusative of duration of time and not governed by *differret,* which is used absolutely, 'he delayed matters' ; Notes, 20.

800. **ut,** 'when.'

803. These fillets and veils were symbols of supplicants.

805. 'Praying that they might be spared sword and fire.' This is not literal.

807. **liberum corpus,** 'the person of a free citizen.'

809. **portis,** abl. of place where, § 121 B.

815. **ante quam egessēre,** 'before they had ransacked.'

820. **ne...turbaret** explains what the one anxiety was.

822. **trinis;** Notes, 11. Why could not *tribus* be used ? 'In the hope of reducing' ; **spe** takes the same construction as verbs of hoping.

831. 'The enemy caused a scare rather than did much damage' : lit. 'caused a greater scare than a conflict.'

834. **munimentis,** 'from his lines' ; Notes, 61.

836. **utrorum.** Why plural ?

837. **tempore,** § 120. **locis,** § 121, B. The autumn is the most unhealthy season in Italy.

844. **dies noctesque,** acc. of time how long, § 102.

846. **ut non,** cp. 12 note.

852. **soli,** 'single-handed.'

853. **multo,** § 118.

855. **circumsedendo Syracusas,** cp. note on 36.

863. **infirma corpora,** acc. after *recreaverant.*

867. **oppidis,** § 121 B. **situ,** § 116.

872. **spe,** § 119 *b*. **Agrigentum,** § 101.

873. **exspectaturus,** 'meaning rather to await the issue'; Notes, 29.

875. The clauses beginning with *Epicyden* and *a Carthaginiensibus* are substantival in apposition with *quae.*

880. **Siculis,** dative of advantage.

885. **una,** 'one and the same.'

886. 'And that neither should make any separate terms for themselves.'

894. ff., *oratio obliqua,* which accounts for the subjunctive with *ut* = 'when.' **res,** 'the chief power.'

900. **quam...Romanis,** 'what reason remained to the R. for not wishing.'

908. 'It was not we, Syracusans, who, in the first place,' &c.

915. Join *plus momenti,* and cp. 74 note.

917. **ille** usually refers to the remoter, *hic* to the nearer noun, but Cicero has *hujus enim facta, illius dicta laudantur* = 'the deeds of the former, the words of the latter'; Notes, 15.

919. 'Among the R. there was all readiness to grant their prayer and assure their safety.'

934. 'Suitable posts were assigned to the officers that each man should be responsible for guarding his own position.'

942. **Arethusa,** a nymph who, when pursued by the river-god Alpheus, was changed, at her own prayer, into a fountain. Shelley's poem tells her story.

943. **vigilia.** The Romans divided the night into four watches.

950. **Nasum.** See *Lat. Pr.* 'Notes on Etymology,' second declension *d.*

954. 'That M., together with his troop, has joined his (Marcellus') forces.'

955. **in-columis** is connected with the root of cădo, 'fall.'

962. Join *benefacta* and *maleficia* with *erga populum Romanum.*

966. 'Now for the third year,' *i.e.* by the inclusive reckoning of the Romans for two years.

969. Supply *civitatem* as the object of *teneant.*

970. **potuerint facere,** 'could *have* done,' cp. 212 note; subjunctive is one of indirect question.

976. **militi,** singular for plural; Notes, 3.

978. Construe *memoriae proditum est Archimeden interfectum esse,* and the infinitives *tulisse,* &c., also depend on *proditum est.*

983. 'His name and memory gained (lit. 'were') honour and protection to his relations who were sought out.'

VOCABULARY.

The forms of regular verbs have not been given. The regular perfect and supine of

Verbs in -ĀRE are -avi, -atum: as *amare.*
,, ,, -ĒRE ,, -ui, -ĭtum: as *monēre.*
,, ,, -ĪRE ,, -ivi -(ii) ītum: as *audire.*

The parts of verbs of the 3rd (consonant and U- conjugation) are always given.

1.

jam, adv. *now, by this time.*
quintus, a, um, ordinal num. adj. *fifth.*
annus, i, m. *year.*
Hannĭbal, ălis, m.
cum, prep. w. abl. *together with, with.*
Rōmānus, a, um, adj. *Roman, of Rome.*
Rōmānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
bellum, i, n. *war.*
gĕr·ĕre, gessi, gestum, trans. *carry on, wage.*
cùm, conj. *when, from the time that.*
Syracūsae, arum, f. pl. *Syracuse.*
ob-sĭd-ēre, sedi, sessum, trans. *besiege.*
coep-i, defect. *begin;* pass. coeptus sum, *begin.*
in, prep. w. acc. *to, into, for,* with abl. *in, on.*
Sĭcĭlia, ae, f. *Sicily.*
omnis, e, adj. *all, every.*
mūta-re, trans. *change.*
mors, rtis, f *death.*
Hiĕro, ōnis, m.
rex, rēgis, m. *king.*
is, ea, id, pron. *that, he, she, it, they.*
quinquāginta, num. adj. *fifty.*
fĭdes, ei, f. *faith, one's word.*
ergā, prep. (w. acc.) *towards.*
cŏl·ĕre, ui, cultum, trans. *cultivate, cherish.*
tandem, adv. *at length.*
sĕnectūs, ūtis, f. *old age.*
con·fĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, v. trans. (*make completely,*) *wear out.*
brĕvi, adv. *shortly, soon* [abl. of brevis = *short*].
post, prep. w. acc. *after.*
Cannensis, e, adj. *of* or *at Cannae.*
pugna, ae, f. *battle.*
ex·cēd-ĕre, ·cessi, ·cessum, v. intr. *go out.*

ē or **ex,** prep. w. abl. *out of, from, in accordance with, after.*
vīta, ae, f. *life.*
indĕ, adv. *thence, then.*
trans·fĕro, ·ferre, ·tŭli, ·latum, tr. *carry across, hand over.*
regnum, i, n. *kingdom, royal power.*
ad, prep. w. acc. *to, at, with.*
Hierōnŭmus, i, m.
nĕpos, ōtis, m. *grandson.*
puer, ĕri, m. *boy.*
vixdum, adv. *scarcely yet.*
lībertas, ātis, f. *freedom.*
nēdum, adv. *much less.*
dŏmĭnātio, ōnis, f. *power.*
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, trans. *bear.*
mŏdĭcē, adv. *with moderation.*

2.

qui, quae, quod, rel. pron. *who, which.*
ĭtă, adv. *so.*
fŭtūrus, a, um, from esse.
cern-ĕre, crēvi, crētum, v. trans. *perceive.*
ultĭmus, a, um, adj. *last, lowest* [ultrā, ulterior, ultĭmus].
sĕnecta, ae, f. *old age.*
vŏl-o, velle, vŏlui, *wish.*
dīc·ĕre, xi, ctum, v. trans. *say, speak.*
līber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free.*
rĕ·linqu,ĕre, ·līqui, ·lictum, v. trans. *leave.*
nē, conj. *in order that not, lest:* with imperat. *not.*
sub, prep. (w. acc. and abl.) *under.*
dŏmĭnā-tus, ūs, m. *sovereignty.*
puerīlis, e, adj. *of a boy.*
intĕr·eo, ·ire, ii, ĭtum, v. intr. (lit. *go through,*) *perish.*
hic, haec, hoc, demonstr. pron. *this,* pl. *these.*
con·sĭlium, i, n. *plan.*
summus, a, um, adj. *highest* [sŭpĕrus].
op-em, is, f. (defective); *help;* pl. *means, resources;* summâ ope, *with all one's might.*
ob·stāre, ·stĭti, ·stĭtum, tr. *stand in the way of, resist.*
fīlia, ae (d. pl. abus), f. *daughter.*
no-men, mĭnis, n. *name.*
rēgius, a, um, adj. *of king, of the king, kingly.*
pĕnes, prep. (w. acc.) *in the power of.*
reor, rēri, rătus, v. dep. *think, argue.*
rĕgi-men, mĭnis, n. *management.*
res, rei, f. *thing;* but often to be tr. by other words acc. to context.
se or **sēsē,** reflexive pron. *him-, her-, itself, themselves.*
vir, vĭri, m. (*man,*) *husband.*
suus, a, um, adj. *his-, her-, its-, their own.*
Andranodōrus, i, m.

et, conj. *and;* et...et, *both... and,* adv. *also.*
Zoïppus, i, m.
Syracusānus, i, m. *a Syracusan.*
prīmus, a, um, adj. *first.*

3.

nōn, adv. *not.*
făcĭlis, e, adj. *easy, easily won.*
nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, adj. *ninetieth.*
ăgĕre, ēgi, actum, v. trans. (*do, drive,*) *spend.*
circum, prep. w. acc. *around.*
dies, ei, f. *day.*
nox, ctis, f. *night.*
-quĕ, conj. *and* (follows its word).
mŭliebris, e, adj. *of women.*
blandĭtiae, arum, f. pl. *flatteries.*
lībĕrare, v. trans. *free.*
ănĭmus, i, m. *mind.*
cīvĭtas, atis, f. *state.*
sōlus, a, um (g. -īus, d. -i), adj. *only, alone.*
con·sŭlĕre, ui, sultum, intr. *take measures, consult.*
ĭtăque, conj. *and so, therefore.*
tūtor, ōris, m. *guardian.*
mŏdŏ, adv. *only.*
quin-dĕcim, num. adj. *fifteen.*
prĕcor, ari, atus, dep. *pray.*
mŏrior, i, mortuus, dep. *die.*
ut, conj. *that, in order that, so that.*
ā (ab), prep. w. abl. *by, from.*
cultus, a, um, part. *cultivated;* *see* colĕre, 1.
in·vĭŏlatus, a, um, adj. *inviolate.*
servāre, tr. *keep, preserve.*
jŭvĕnis, is, c. *youth.*
vestīgium, i, n. *footstep.*
in·sistĕre, stĭti, intr. *tread* (*in*).
man·dātum, i, n. *command.*

4.

ex·spīrare, intr. *breathe out one's last, die.*
testāmentum, i, n. *will.*
prō·fĕro, ·ferre, ·tŭli, ·latum, tr. *bring forward.*
concio, ōnis, f. *assembly.*
pro·dūcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *bring forward.*
autem, conj. *moreover, however.*
tum, adv. *then.*
fermē, adv. *about.*
pauci, ae, a, adj. *few, a few.*
per, prep. w. acc. *through, by means of.*
ex·cĭtare, tr. *raise, stir up.*
clāmor, ōris, m. *shout.*
dis·pōnĕre, ·pŏsui, ·pŏsĭtum, tr. *place about.*
ap·prŏbare, tr. *approve, express approval.*
cētĕrus, a, um, adj. *the rest, the rest of,* usu. pl.
vĕl·ut, adv. *just as;* conj. *just as if.*
păter, tris, m. *father.*

ā-mittĕre, ·mīsi, ·missum, tr. (*send away*), *lose.*
orbus, a, um, adj. *orphaned, widowed.*
tĭmēre, tr. *fear.*

5.

fūnus, ĕris, n. *death, funeral.*
fio, fiĕri, factus, quasi-passive, *am made, happen.*
măgis, adv. *more, rather.*
ămor, ōris, m. *love.*
cīvis, is, c. *citizen.*
cārĭtas, ātis, f. *affection.*
quam, conj. *than.*
cūra, ae, f. *painstaking, care.*
sui, ae, a, pl. *his own, her own,* &c.
cĕlĕber, bris, bre, adj. *thronged, celebrated.*
de·indĕ, adv. *thereafter.*
sum·mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. *remove, put aside.*
dictĭtare, tr. *say often.*
ac, conj. *and moreover, and.*
pŏtens, ntis, adj. *powerful, in possession of* (w. gen.).
dē·pōnĕre, posui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *lay aside.*
ipse, a, um, adj. *him-, her-, itself, themselves.*
com·mūnis, e, adj. *held in common.*
plus, pluris, adj. *more,* pl. *several.*
ūnus, a, um (-ius, -i), adj. *one, only one*
vis, vim, vi, pl. vires, f. *strength, power.*
con·vertĕre, ti, sum, tr. *turn, divert.*

6.

vix, adv. *scarcely.*
quĭdem, adv. *indeed.*
ullus, a, um (g. ius, d. i), adj. *any.*
bŏnus, a, um, adj. *good.*
mŏdĕrātus, a, um, adj. *temperate.*
făvor, ōris, m. *popularity.*
vĕnire, vēni, ventum, intr. *come.*
ăpud, prep. w. acc. *with, in the eyes of, at the court of, among.*
suc·cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, tr. *come up to, follow.*
tantus, a, um, adj. *so great;* tantum fiduciae, *such implicit reliance.*
vērum, adv. *but.*
ĕnim·vēro, adv. *in very truth.*
vĭtium, i, n. *fault.*
de·sīdĕrābĭlis, e, adj. *missed,* i.e. *whose loss is felt.*
ef·fĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, tr. *make, cause to be, make in all.*
vellem, from volo (velle), ch. ii.
ăvus, i, m. *grandfather.*
con·spectus, ūs, m. *sight.*
statim, adv. *immediately.*
quam, conj. *how, how much.*
dis·par, păris, adj. *unlike.*
os·tendĕre, di, sum (tum) tr. *point out, show.*

nam, conj. *for.*
tot, adj. *so many.*
filius, i, m. *son.*
Gĕlo, ōnis m.
nec (nĕque), conj. *neither, nor;* nec...nec, *neither... nor.*
vestis, is, f. *dress.*
hăbĭtus, ūs, m. (*having*), *fashion.*
ălius, a, ud (g. alīus, d. alii), adj. *other, another;* pl. alii ...alii, *some...others.*
in·signe, is, n. *distinction.*
dif·fĕro, ·ferre, dis·tŭli, dī·latum, v. intr. *differ.*
vĭdēre, vīdi, vīsum, v. trans. *see.*
con·spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, tr. *behold.*
purpŭra, ae, f. *purple.*
diădēma, ătis, n. *diadem.*
săteles, ĭtis, c. *attendant, courtier.*
armātus, a, um, part. *armed.*
quadrīgae, arum, f. pl. *team of four.*
ĕtiam, adv. *even, also.*
albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
ĕquus, i, m. *horse.*
inter·dum, adv. *sometimes, often, meanwhile.*
rēgia, ae, f. *palace.*
pro·cēdĕre, ·cessi, ·cessum, intr. *come forth.*
mos, mōris, m. *manner, fashion;* abl. *more* (w. gen.) *after the fashion.*
Dionȳsius, i, m.
tȳrannus, i, m. *tyrant.*
tam, adv. *so.*
sŭperbus, a, um, adj. *proud, haughty.*
ap·părātus, ūs, m. (*a making ready*), *pomp.*
con·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, intr. *come together, correspond.*
sĕquor, i, sĕcūtus, dep. *follow.*
con·temptus, ūs, m. *contempt, scorn.*
hŏmo, ĭnis, c. *man.*
auris, is, f. *ear, hearing.*
con·tŭmēliōsus, a, um. *insulting.*
dictum, i, n. (*a thing said*), *word.*
in·hūmānus, a, um, adj. *inhuman.*
crūdēlĭtas, ātis, f. *cruelty.*

7.

terror, ōris, m. *fear, terror.*
in·vādĕre, si sum, tr. *come upon, enter.*
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, adj. *a certain (one);* pl. *certain, some.*
aut, conj. *or, either;* aut... aut, *either...or.*
vŏluntārius, a, um, adj. *voluntary* [volo].
fŭga, ae, f. *flight.*
prae·vertĕre, ti sum, tr. (*turn beforehand*), *anticipate.*
mĕtus, ūs, m. *fear, dread.*
sup·plĭcium, i, n. *punishment.*

trēs, tria, num. adj. *three.*
ăd·ĭtus, ūs, m. *right of access.*
dŏmus, ūs, m. *home, house.*
gĕner, ĕri, m. *son-in-law.*
Thraso, ōnis, m.
certāmen, ĭnis, n. *striving.*
adŭlescens, ntis, c. *young man.*
ĕnim, adv. *for* (follows its word).
duo, ae, o, adj. *two.*
tendĕre, tĕtendi, tensum (tentum), v. intr. *incline, lean.*
Carthāgĭniensis, e, adj. *Carthaginian.*
sŏciĕtas, ātis, f. *alliance.*

8.

inter·eā, adv. *meanwhile.*
con·jūrātio, ōnis, f. *conspiracy.*
in, prep. w. acc. *against.*
căput, itis, n. (*head*), *life.*
făcio, ĕre, fēci, factum, v. trans. *make, do.*
in·dĭcare, v. trans. *point out, betray.*
fămŭlus, i, m. *servant.*
in·dex, dĭcis, c. *pointer out, traitor.*
con·jūrātus, i, m. *a conspirator.*
Thĕŏdŏtus, i, m.
a, prep. (w. abl.) *by, from.*
ap·pellare, tr. *call, invite.*
nōmĭnare, tr. *name.*
pos·sum, posse, potui, intr. *can, am able.*
com·prĕhendĕre, di, sum, tr. *seize.*
com·prênsus, pf. pass. part of foreg.
extemplo, adv. *immediately.*
trā-dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, tr. *give over.*
torquēre, torsi, tortum, tr. (*twist*), *torture.*
de, prep. w. abl. *about, from, down from.*
haud, conj. *not.*
cunctanter, adv. *with delay.*
făteor, ēri, fassus, dep. *confess.*
con·scius, i, m. *accomplice.*
cēlare, tr. *hide.*
postrēmo, adv. *at last.*
in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, adj. *unbearable.*
pătientia, ae, f. *endurance.*
hūmānus, a, um, adj. *human, of man.*
crŭciātus, ūs, m. *torture, agony.*
lăcĕrare, trans. *tear.*
vincĕre, vīci, victum, trans. *conquer, overcome.*
mălum, i, n. *evil, pain.*
sĭmŭlare, trans. *pretend* [*quod* non est *simulo dissimulo-que quod* est].
auctor, ōris, m. *author, ringleader.*
mentior, iri, ītus, dep. *lie, falsely say.*
maxĭmē, adv. *very much;* often forms superl. of adj's.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, adj. *easy to be believed, worthy of belief.*
in·dĭcium, i, n. *information.*
ād·ĭcio, ĕre, adjēci, adjectum, tr. *throw to, expose to.*
poena, ae, f. *punishment.*
juxtā, adv. *in like manner.*
in·sons, ntis, adj. *guiltless, innocent.*
nēmo, neminem, c. *no one* [from nemo let me never see neminis or nemine].
diū, adv. *long, for a long time.*
sŏcius, i, m. *sharer in, companion, ally.*
lătēre, ui, intr. *hide, keep out of sight.*
fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, intr. *flee, go into banishment.*
illĕ, a, ud, pron. *that, those; he, she, it, they.*
virtūs, ūtis, f. *valour, merit.*
fīducia, ae, f. *confidence, reliance.*

9.

vincŭlum, i, n. *bond.*
tollĕre, sus·tŭli, sub·latum, tr. *remove.*
mĕdius, a, um, adj. *middle;* e medio, *from their midst.*
dŭbiē, adv. *doubtfully.*
dē-fectio, ōnis, f. *falling away, desertion.*
spectare, intr. *look, point.*
lēgātus, i, m. *ambassador.*
mittĕre, mīsi, mīssum, tr. *send.*
re·mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. *send back.*
Hippŏcrătēs, is, m.
Epicȳdes, is, m.
na-scor, i, nātus, dep. *am born.*
Carthāgo, gĭnis, f. *Carthage.*
sed, conj. *but.*
ŏrior, iri, ortus, dep. *arise, spring.*
ŏriundus, a, um, adj. *sprung, descended.*
exsul, ŭlis, c. *exile.*
Poenus, i, m. *a Carthaginian.*
māternus, a, um, adj. (*of a mother*), *his mother's.*
gĕnus, ĕris, n. *race, birth.*
jung-ĕre, nxi, nctum, tr. *join.*
invītus, a, um, adj. *unwilling.*
mănēre, mansi, mansum, intr. *remain.*

10.

Appius, i, m. L. P. p. 132.
Claudius, i, m.
prae·tor, ōris, m. *praetor,* a Roman magistrate.
prō·vincia, ae, f. *province.*
ŭbi, conj. *where, when.*
ac·cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. *receive, hear* [căpio].
rĕ·nŏvare, tr. *renew.*
lūdibrium, i, m. *mockery.*
audire, tr. *hear.*
dī-mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. *send away.*

quaerĕre, quaesīvi, quaesītum, tr. *seek, ask.*
jŏcus, i (pl. -i and -a), m. *jest;* per jocum, *by way of jest.*
fortūna, ae, f. *fortune* (good or bad).
narrare, tr. *tell.*
scire, tr. *know.*
ŭter, utra, utrum, pron. *which of the two.*
spes, spei, f. *hope.*
căpio, ĕre, cēpi, captum, tr. *take, adopt.*
sērio, adv. *in earnest.*
lēgātio, ōnis, f. *embassy.*
rĕd·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, intr. *go back, return.*
mŏnēre, tr. *advise.*
rŏgare, tr. *ask.*
tĕmĕre, adv. *lightly, at random.*
prŏfĭciscor, i, profectus, dep. *set out.*
foedus, ĕris, n. *treaty.*
pactum, i, n. *arrangement.*
con·vĕnire, vēnit, impers. *to be agreed.*
ex·pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. *drive out.*
fŏre, fut. inf. of sum.
nāvis, is, f. *ship.*
atque, conj. *and moreover, and.*
exercĭtus, ūs, m. *army.*
Hĭmĕra, ae, f. a river of south Sicily.
amnis, is, m. *river.*
insŭla, ae, f. *island.*
dī·vĭdĕre, vīsi, vīsum, tr. (*divide*), *bisect.*
fīnis, is, *boundary;* pl. *territories.*
Pūnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Punic, Carthaginian* [Poenus].
impĕrium, i, n. *dominion, power.*

11.

prae·ceps, cĭpĭtis, adj. *headlong* [caput].
ex·ĭtium, i, n. *destruction.*
prae·mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. *send forward.*
bīni, ae, a distributive, num. *two each.*
mille, indecl. adj. *a thousand;* pl. millia, um, n. (subst.) *thousands.*
temptare, trans. *attack.*
urbs, bis, f. *city.*
prae·sĭdium, i, n. *garrison.*
tĕnēre, ui, ntum, tr. *hold.*
in, prep. w. acc. *to.*
Leontīni, orum, pl. a town in Sicily.
aedes, is, f. (*temple*); pl. *house.*
forte, adv. *by chance.*
mīlĭtare, intr. *serve as a soldier.*
im·mĭnēre, ui, intr. *project over.*
via, ae, f. *way, street.*
angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow.*
quā, adv. *where, by which*
de·scendĕre, di, sum, intr. (*climb down*), *go down.*
fŏrum, i, n. *market-place.*

sŏlēre, sŏlĭtus sum, intr. *am accustomed.*
sūmĕre, mpsi, mptum, tr. *take.*
trans·ĭtus, ūs, m. *going across, passage.*
ex·spectare, trans. *await.*
stāre, stĕti, statum, intr. *stand.*
Dīnŏmĕnes, is, m.
quiă, conj. *because.*
custōs, ōdis, c. *guardian.*
corpus, ŏris, n. *body;* custos corporis, *a body-guard.*
pars, rtis, f. *part;* pl. *office, duty.*
ap·prŏpinquare, intr. *approach* (w. dat.).
jānua, ae, f. *gate.*
causa, ae, f. *pretext, motive.*
aliquis, qua, quid (-qui, quae, quod), pron. *some, any.*
angustiae, arum, f. pl. *narrow place.*
sus·tĭnēre, ui, tentum, tr. *detain.*
tergum, i, n. *back.*
ag-men, mĭnis, n. *line of march, procession.*
ut, conj. (w. indic.) *as.*
tam·quam, conj. *as if.*
laxare, tr. *loosen.*
pes, pĕdis, m. *foot.*
stringĕre, nxi, strictum, tr. *fasten.*
nōdus, i, m. *knot.*
mŏrāri, atus, dep. *delay.*
turba, ae, f. *crowd.*
inter·vallum, i, n. *intervat.*
praeter·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, intr. *go by.*
sĭnĕ, prep. w. abl. *without.*
armātus, i, n. *an armed man.*
im-pĕtus, ūs, m. *attack, onset.*
con·fŏdio, ĕre, fōdi, fossum, tr. *pierce.*
ălĭquot, adj. *some few.*
prius...quam, conj. *before that.*
vulnus, ĕris, n. *wound.*
suc·currĕre, ri, rsum, intr. *bring aid.*
inter, prep. w. acc. *among.*
tēlum, i, n. *missile.*
in se, prep. *at (against) him.*
cōn·ĭcio, ĕre, -jēci, -jectum, tr. *hurl* [jăcio].
ē-vādĕre, si, sum, intr. *get away, escape, turn out.*

12.

jăcēre, ui, intr. *lie low.*
vīdēre, perf. of vĭdēre, *saw,* ch. 6.
inter·fector, ōris, m. *slayer.*
pars...pars, *some...others.*
multĭtūdo, dĭnis, f. *people.*
laetus, a, um, adj. *glad.*
pergĕre, perrexi, perrectum, intr. *proceed.*
prae·occŭpare, tr. *seize beforehand, forestall.*
rēgius, i, m. *courtier.*
in·certus, a, um, adj. *uncertain.*
status, us, m. *state, condition.*

prŏpinquus, a, um, adj. *near.*
sĕnātus, ūs, m. *senate.*
certus, a, um, adj. *certain;* certiorem facere, *to inform.*
concĭliare, tr. *win over, reconcile.*
pŏpŭlus, i, m. *people.*
ad·versus, prep. w. acc. *against, in order to baffle.*
Syracūsānus, a, um, adj. *Syracusan, of the Syracusans.*

13.

proxĭmus, a, um, adj. *next.*
Q. = Quintus (a Roman praenomen).
quartum, adv. *for the fourth time.*
M. = Marcus (a Roman praenomen).
tertium, adv. *for the third time.*
consulātus, ūs, m. *consulship.*
in·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, tr. *enter upon.*
abs·ens, ntis, adj. *absent, in his absence.*
Campānia, ae, f. a region of central Italy.
creare, tr. *make.*
P. = Publius (a Roman praenomen).
dē·cernĕre, crēvi, crētum, tr. *decree.*
T. = Titus (a Roman praenomen).
Otacilius, i, m.
classis, is, f. *fleet.*
prior, us, adj. *former.*
hăbēre, tr. *have.*
in·crebrescĕre, brui, intr. *gain ground.*
rūmor, ōris, m. *report.*
eo, adv. *thither.*
prīmum, adv. *for the first time, at first.*
nāvālis, is, adj. *naval.*
prīvātus, a, um, adj. *private.*
im·pensa, ae, f. *expense.*
pārare, tr. *make ready, procure.*
com·plēre, plēvi, plētum, tr. *fill up, man.*
nē·quāquam, adv. *not any way, in no way.*
con·temnĕre, mpsi, mptum, tr. *despise.*
dux, dŭcis, c. *leader.*
im·pĭger, gra, grum, adj. *energetic.*
alter, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *one of two, the other of two.*

14.

sĕcundum, prep. w. acc. *after* [sequor].
prīmo, adv. *at first.*
caedes, is, f. *murder.*
tŭmultuare, intr. *break out into tumult.*
vōcĭfĕrare, tr. *shout out.*
fĕrōcĭter, adv. *fiercely.*
pārentare, tr. *take vengeance for.*

rĕ·fĕro, ferre, ret-tuli, relātum, tr. *bring back, recall to mind.*
foedus, a, um, adj. *foul.*
scĕlus, ĕris, n. *guilt.*
ad·eo, adv. *to that extent.*
in·sepultus, a, um, adj. *unburied.*
pătior, i, passus, dep. *suffer, allow.*
ob·tĭnēre, ·tinui, ·tentum, tr. *hold.*
rĕ·mănēre, ·mansi, ·mansum, intr. *stay behind.*
Sōsis, is, m.
quantus, a, um, adj. *as great as, how great,* quanto maximo ...poterant, *with the greatest ...they could.*
maxĭmus, a, um, adj. *greatest.*
cursus, ūs, m. *speed.*
i·gnārus, a, um, adj. *not knowing, unsuspecting.*
op·prĭmĕre, ·pressi, pressum, tr. *fall upon.*
con·tendĕre, di, tum, intr. *hasten.*

15.

nuntius, i, m. *messenger.*
inter·fĭcio, ĕre, ·feci, fectum, tr. *slay.*
dē·serĕre, sĕrui, sertum, tr. *desert.*
tūtus, a, um, adj. *safe.*
praesens, ntis, adj. *present.*
vĭdeor, ēri, visus, pass. *seem.*
su·spĭcio, ĕre, ·spexi, spectum (lit. *look at from beneath*), *suspect.*
nŏvare, tr. *alter, innovate.*
oc·cāsio, ōnis, f. *opportunity.*
dein, adv. *then.*
ad·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, tr. *come to, approach.*
prae·dĭcare, tr. *declare.*
amīcus, i, m. *friend.*
pārēre, tr. *obey* (w. dat.).
impĕrātor, ōris, m. *commander.*
cētĕrum, adv. *for the rest, moreover, however.*
văgari, dep. *wander.*
passim, adv. *far and wide, on all sides.*
tōtus, a, um (g. -ius, d. -i), adj. *all, the whole.*
arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms.*
pĕtĕre, ivi, ĭtum, *seek, attack.*
Locri, orum, m. pl.
perdūcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *carry over, convey across.*
făcile, adv. *easily.*
impĕtrare, tr. *obtain.*
ab·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, intr. *go away.*
mātūrare, tr. *hasten.*

16.

inter·im, adv. *in the meanwhile.*
nunc, adv. *now;* nunc... nunc, *at one time...at another time.*
trans·fŭga, ae, c. *deserter.*

ex, prep. (w. abl.) *out of, from.*
infĭmus, a, um, adj. *lowest.*
plebs, plēbis, f. *the mass of the people.*
crīmen, ĭnis, n. *charge, accusation.*
sĕrĕre, ui, rtum, tr. *put, scatter.*
optĭmātes, ium (um), c. *the aristocratic party.*
mōliri, ītus, dep. (lit. *heap up*), *strive.*
clam, adv. *secretly.*
struĕre, xi, ctum, tr. (lit. *pile up*), *contrive.*
spĕcies, ei, f. *appearance.*
rĕconcĭliare, tr. *reconcile, win over.*
dĭcio, ōnis, f. *power.*
factio, ōnis, f. *party.*
dŏmĭnari, dep. *hold sway.*

17.

crē·dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, intr. *put faith;* hence *believe* (w. dat.)
op·portūnus, a, um. adj. *ready.*
major, us (g. ōris), adj. *greater.*
in dies, adv. *every day.*
con·fluĕre, xi, xum, intr. *flock together.*
sōlum, adv. *only, alone.*
praebēre, ui, ĭtum, tr. *afford, hold out.*
fessus, a, um, adj. *wearied.*
tandem, adv. *at length.*
uxor, ōris, f. *wife.*
vox, vōcis, f. *voice, word.*
occŭpare, tr. *seize.*
nuptus, a, um, part. *wedded.*
con·sŏciare, tr. *share.*
cuidam, *from* quidam, ch. 7.
Aristo, ōnis, m.
trăgĭcus, a, um, adj. *of tragedy, tragic.*
actor, ōris, m. *actor.*
arcānum, i, n. *secret.*
committere, mīsi, missum, tr. *entrust.*
ad·sue·scĕre, suēvi, suetum, intr. *grow accustomed.*
incautē, adv. *incautiously.*
ăpĕrire, ui, rtum, tr. (*open*) *reveal.*
mĕmor, ŏris, adj. *mindful* (w. gen.).
patria, ae, f. *fatherland.*
dēbēre, tr. *owe.*
dē·fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, tr. (*bring to*), *report.*
vānus, a, um, adj. (*empty*), *unfounded.*
com·pĕrire, ri, rtum, tr. *find out.*
sĕnior, us (g. -ōris), adj. *older;* pl. *elders.*
auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. *authority, influence.*
foris, is, f. *door.*
pōnĕre, pŏsui, posĭtum, tr. *place.*
ingrĕdior, i, gressus, dep. *enter.*
Themistus, i, m.
cūria, ae, f. *senate house.*

18.

tŭmultus, ūs, m. *outbreak, riot.*
atrox, ōcis, adj. *atrocious* [cf. ater, *black*].
in speciem, *in appearance.*
ignōrare, tr. *not know.*
silentium, i, n. *silence.*
introdūcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *bring into.*
ordo, dĭnis, m. *order;* abl. ordine, *in order.*
ē·dŏcēre, cui, ctum, tr. (lit. *teach thoroughly*), *inform.*
principium, i, n. *beginning.*
Harmŏnia, ae, f.
nuptiae, arum, f. pl. *marriage.*
ŏcŭlus, i, m. *eye.*
jūre (adverbial abl. of jus), *rightly.*
tam...quam, *as...as.*
contio, ōnis, f. *assembly.*
con·vŏcare, tr. *call together, summon.*
Sōpater, tri, m.
man·dāre, tr. (lit. *give into the hand*), *command.*
col·lēga, ae, m. (*one chosen at same time*), *colleague.*
verbum, i, n. *word;* verba facere, *speak.*

19.

reus, i, m. *defendant* (in a trial).
ăgĕre, tr. *harangue.*
qui·cumque, quae-, quod-, pron. indef. *whoever, whatever.*
scĕlestē, adv. *wickedly.*
im·piē, adv. *wrongly.*
arguĕre, ui, ūtum (*make clear*), *show.*
sponte, (w. a possessive adj.) *of his own accord.*
pūbescĕre, pūbui, intr. *grow up* (*to manhood*).
măgister, tri, m. *master.*
sub, prep. (w. acc. and abl.) *under, subject to;* w. acc. *towards, up to.*
ăliēnus, a, um, adj. *of others.*
invĭdia, ae, f. (*looking askance at*), *envy, hatred.*
regnare, intr. *rule.*
ante, prep. w. acc. *before.*
certē, adv. *certainly, at least.*
per·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, intr. *die.*
nŏvus, a, um, adj. *new.*
dŏlus, i, m. *craft.*
ad·fectare, tr. *aim at, gain.*
cōnari, dep. *try, attempt.*
conjunx, conjŭgis, c. *husband, wife.*
nullus, a, um, adj. *no, none.*
vīvĕre, xi, ctum, intr. *live.*
quisquam, quae-, quid- (quicquam) indef. pron. *any one, anything.*
super·sum, esse, fui, intr. *remain, be left alive.*
stirps, rpis, f. *stock.*

20.

rŏgātio, ōnis, f. (lit. *an asking*), *a bill*, i.e. a measure not yet passed.
promulgare, tr. (*put up public notice of*), *publish* = provulgare.
paene, adv. *almost.*
missus, a, um, part. *sent;* pl. *those who had been sent.*
Heraclīa, ae, f.
Dāmarāta, ae, m.
Ptolĕmaeus, i, m.
con·sci·scĕre, scīvi, scītum, tr. (*decree in common*), *decide upon.*
quŏquĕ, adv. *also.*
sacrārium, i, n. *sacred chapel.*
pĕnātes, ium, pl. *the Penates, household gods.*
con·fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, intr. *flee for refuge.*
abs·trăhĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *drag off.*
pĕnĕtrālia, ium, n. pl. *inner room.*
jŭgŭlare, tr. *cut the throat, kill.*
per se, *in itself.*
mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, adj. *deplorable.*
cāsus, ūs, m. *chance.*
quod, conj. *because.*
paulo, adv. *a little.*
rĕpente, adv. *suddenly.*
mĭsĕrĭ·cordia, ae, f. *mercy, compassion.*
ira, ae, f. *anger.*
festīnare, intr. *hasten.*
lŏcus, i (pl. -i, and -ă), m. *place.*
paenitēre, ui, intr. *repent.*
rĕ·gressus, ūs, m. *a going back.*
frĕmĕre, ui, ĭtum, intr. *murmur, growl.*
ambo, ae, o, adj. *both.*
cŏmĭtia, orum, n. pl. (lit. *a coming together*), *an assembly* for electing magistrates, *an election.*
poscĕre, pŏposci, tr. *demand.*
sententia, ae, f. *opinion.*
fŭturus, a, um, fut. part. of esse, *likely to be.*

21.

stătuĕre, ui, ūtum, tr. (lit. *make to stand*), *settle.*
nĕc·ŏpīnans, ntis, adj. *not expecting.*
crēber, bra, brum, adj. *frequent.*
dŭbius, a, um, adj. *doubtful.*
as·sensus, ūs, m. *assent, approval.*
con·fūsus, a, um, part. *thrown into confusion.*
pŏpŭlāris, e, adj. *of the people*, i.e. *civil.*
mīlĭtāris, e, adj. *of the soldiers, military.*
perfŭga, ae, c. *deserter.*
cŭpio, ĕre, īvi, ītum, tr. *wish, desire.*
per·miscēre, -ui, -xtum (-stum), tr. *mix, mingle.*

trăhĕre, xi, ctum, tr. (*drag*), *delay.*
sē·ditio, ōnis, f. lit. (*putting apart*), *civil strife.*
mĕtuĕre, ui, ūtum, tr. *fear.*
pronuntiare, tr. *declare.*
nūdare, tr. *lay bare, disclose.*
quamquam, conj. *although.*
aegrē, adv. *with displeasure.*
aegre ferre, *to take* (*a thing*) *ill, be displeased.*
indūtiae, arum, f. pl. *cessation of hostilities, truce.*
dĕcem, num. adj. *ten.*
isse, contr. pf. inf. of ire.
Ap. = Appius.
antīquus, a, um, *former.*
ad, prep. *off.*
Murgantia, ae, f.
centum, num. adj. *a hundred.*
quo·nam, adv. *whither pray?*
mōtus, ūs, m. *movement, disturbance.*
quo·ve, adv. *or whither.*
-vĕ, conj. *or.*
in·sŏlĭtus, a, um, adj. *unwonted.*
op·pĕrire, ui, rtum, intr. *wait.*

22.

per, prep. *for;* cp. ch. iv.
idem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pron. *the same.*
condĭcio, ōnis, f. *terms.*
pax, pācis, f. *peace.*
ĭbi, adv. *there.*
quies, ētis, f. *rest.*
tranquillĭtas, ātis, f. *quiet.*
postquam, conj. *after that.*
ac·cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, intr. *come up, approach.*
Pachȳnus, i, f. the S.E. cape of Sicily (now *Capo di Passaro*).
ad·fero, ferre, tŭli, allatum, tr. *bring to, bring news.*
dēmĕre, mpsi, mptum, tr. *take away, remove.*
tĭmor, ōris, m. *fear.*
apud, prep. *among.*
mercennarius, i, m. *paid soldier, mercenary* [= mercedinarius].
prodĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, tr. *betray.*
crīmĭnari, atus, dep. *allege.*
ut, conj. (w. indic.) *when.*
ostium, i, n. *mouth.*
portus, ūs, m. *harbour.*
quo, adv. and conj. *where.*
stătio, ŏnis f. (*standing*), *anchorage.*
tŭmultūose, adv. *with confusion.*
dē·currĕre, ri, rsum, intr. *run down.*
prohĭbēre, tr. *hinder.*
terra, ae, f. *land.*
ē·grĕdior, i, gressus, dep. *go out, disembark.*

23.

turbātio, ōnis, f. *disturbance.*
vŏcare, tr. *call.*
alio, adv. *in another direction.*

alii alio, *each in a different direction.*
prŏcul, adv. *afar;* prep. *far from.*
Apollōnĭdes, is, m.
prin·ceps, cĭpis, c. *leading man.*
ōrātio, ōnis, f. *speech.*
sălūtāris, e, adj. *wholesome.*
tālis, e, adj. *such.*
tempus, ŏris, n. *time.*
sălūs, ūtis, f. *safety.*
pernĭcies, ei, f. *destruction.*
unquam, adv. *ever.*
prŏpior, us, comp. adj. *nearer.*
si, conj. *if.*
vel, conj. *or;* vel...vel, *either ...or.*
inclīnare, intr. *lean.*
fortūnātus, a, um, adj. *successful.*
bĕātus, a, um, adj. *blessed.*
fŏrĕ, from esse, *to be.*
intrā, prep. (w. acc.) *within.*
mūrus, i, m. *wall.*
ŭterquĕ, utra-, utrum-que, pron. *each of the two, both.*
sentire, sensi, sensum, tr. *think, feel.*

24.

ūtĭlis, e, adj. *useful.*
longē, adv. *by far.*
mĭnor, us, adj. *less, less weighty.*
lĕvis, e, adj. *light, insignificant.*
mōmentum, i, n. (*movement*), *effort, importance.*
con·sultātio, ōnis, f. *deliberation.*
tămĕn, conj. *nevertheless.*
pŏtius, adv. *rather.*
sĕquor, i, sĕcūtus, dep. *follow.*
lĕgĕre, lēgi, lectum, tr. *choose.*
fēlĭcĭter, adv. *happily, with good success.*
ex·pĕriri, pertus, dep. *try, test.*
ămīcĭtia, ae, f. *friendship.*
in·cognĭtus, a, um, adj. *unknown.*
quondam, adv. *formerly.*
in·fidēlis, e, adj. *unfaithful.*
prae·fĕro, ferre, tŭli, latum, tr. *put before.*
ănim·ad·vertĕre, ti, sum, tr. *note, remark.*
nĕgare, tr. *deny.*
ŭtĭque, adv. *at least.*
praesentia, ae, f. *present time.*
quo...eo, *the...the.*
cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, f. *partiality, warmth.*
stŭdium, i, n. *partisanship.*
dē·lectus, i, m. *one chosen.*
dē·lĭberare, tr. *consider, dispute upon.*
saepe, adv. *often.*
dis·ceptare, tr. *discuss.*
magnus, a, um, adj. *great.*
rătio, ōnis, f. *means.*
ap·pārēre, intr. *be visible, appear.*

plăcet, ēre, uit, intr. (*it pleases*), *it is decided.*
con·firmare, tr. *establish.*

25.

inter-cēdere, cessi, cessum, intr. *intervene.*
ōrāre, tr. *beg for.*
in-condĭtus, a, um, adj. *uncouth, disorderly.*
tŭmultu-ōsus, a, um, adj. *riotous.*
ex·onĕrare, tr. *unload, get rid of.*
ab·lēgare, tr. *remove.*
dūcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *lead.*
jŭbēre, jussi, jussum, tr. *order.*
quattuor, num. adj. *four.*
ex-pĕdītio, ōnis, f. *expedition.*
illi...hi, *the latter...the former.*
jamdiu, adv. *now for long.*
pestis, is, f. *plague*
rĕ·mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. *remove.*
laetari, atus, dep. *rejoice.*
lĕvare, tr. *relieve.*
aeger, gra, grum, adj. *sick.*
quo, (lit. *by which*), *in order that* (w. comparatives).
mox, adv. *soon.*
grăvis, e, adj. *heavy, deadly.*
morbus, i, m. *disease.*
re·cĭdĕre, cĭdi, cāsum, intr. *fall back.*
fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. *neighbouring,* neut. pl. *the parts neighbouring upon.*
furtīvus, a, um, adj. *stealthy.*
ex·cursio, ōnis, f. *running out, raid.*
vastare, tr. *lay waste.*
tuēri, ĭtus, dep. *defend.*
op-pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *set over against;* op·pŏsĭtus, a, um, adj. *opposite, fronting.*
stătio, onis, f. *outpost.*
cōpia, ae, f. *plenty;* pl. *forces.*
nuntiare, tr. *announce.*
rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum, tr. *break.*
dē-sum, esse, fui, intr. *be wanting.*
nisi, conj. *if not, unless.*

26.

concĭtare, tr. *arouse.*
inquam, v. defective, *say.*
pangĕre, pĕpĭgi, pactum, tr. *fix, settle.*
contentus, a, um, adj. *content* (*with*).
nĭsĭ, conj. *if not, unless.*
ex·ĭmĕre, ēmi, emptum, tr. *take out, remove.*
per·suādēre, si, sum, tr. *persuade;* persuasum est multitudini, *the multitude was persuaded.*

27.

quĕror, i, questus, dep. *complain.*
seu.. seu, *whether.. or.*

quo alio, adv. *to another place.*
mālo, malle, mālui, tr. *I prefer.*
dum·mŏdŏ, conj. *provided that.*
cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, intr. *go from.*
fĕrōcĭter, adv. *haughtily.*
re·spondēre, di, sum, tr. *answer.*
nĕque...nĕque, *neither...nor.*
pro, prep. w. abl. *for.*
tĕnēre, ui, ntum, tr. *hold, bind.*
ab·nuĕre, ui, intr. (*nod away from*), *deny.*
in·tĕger, gra, grum, *untouched, unbroken.*
sē-cum = cum se.
ĭtă ut, *on the condition that.*
rursus, adv. *again.*
con·vĕnit, ·vēnit, impers. *it is agreed.*

28.

ardor, ōris, m. *eagerness.*
ex·pugnare, tr. *take by storm.*
re·fringĕre, frēgi, fractum, tr. *break down.*
clam, adv. *secretly.*
Herbēsus, i, town on south coast of Sicily.

29.

domo, abl. *from home.*
Mylas, ae, m. *Mylas,* a river.
oc·currĕre, ri, rsum, tr. *meet.*
falsus, a, um, adj. *false.*
vērus, a, um, adj. *true.*
miscēre, cui, xtum (stum), tr. *mix.*
pro·miscuus, a, um, adj. *indiscriminate.*
oppĭdāni, orum, m. *the townsmen.*
bŏnă, orum, n. pl. *goods, property.*
lŏcuples, ētis, adj. *wealthy.*
dōnare, tr. *give.*
con·sultare, intr. *consult.*
re vērā, *in deed, in truth.*
verberare, tr. *scourge.*
securis, is, f. *axe.*
per·cŭtio, ĕre, cussi, cussum, tr. (*strike through*), *slay.*
viŏlare, tr. *injure, wrong, violate.*
suă, orum, n. pl. (*one's*) *own property.*
ab·sūmĕre, mpsi, mptum, tr. *take away.*

30.

per·pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. *drive, prevail upon.*
Mĕgăra, orum, n. pl. *Megara,* town on east coast of Sicily.
ĕquĕs, ĭtis, c. *horse soldier.*
pŏtiri, ĭtus, dep. *gain possession of.*
prō·dĭtio, ōnis, f. (*giving up*), *treachery.*

de·ĭcio, ĕre, -jēci, -jectum, tr. *throw down from;* pass. *be disappointed of.*
postĕrus, a, um, adj. *following.*
op·pugnare, tr. *attack.*

31.

signum, i, n. *sign,* esp. *standard.*
ses·centi, ae, a, num. adj. 600
Crētensis, is, c. *Cretan, from Crete,* now *Candia.*
mĕrēre, ui, ĭtum, tr. lit. *earn,* hence *earn pay, serve as a soldier.*
bĕnĕfĭcium, i, n. *kindness.*
bĕnĕ·fĭciumhăbēre, *be under obligation to.*
Trasŭmennus lăcus, *the Trasimene lake* in central Italy.
auxĭlium, i, n. *help;* pl. *auxiliary troops.*
co·gno·scĕre, gnōvi, gnĭtum, tr. *learn, recognise.*
ob·viam, adv. (*on the way*), *so as to meet, towards.*
rāmus, i, m. *branch.*
ŏlea, ae, f. *olive.*
vēlāmentum, i, n. *dress, garb.*
sup·plex, plĭcis, c. *suppliant.*
por·rĭgĕre, rexi, rectum, tr. *hold forth* [pro, rĕgĕre].
rĕ·cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. *receive.*
tūtari, atus, dep. *protect.*
neu, conj. *nor, and not.*
trŭcīdare, tr. *slaughter.*
dē·dĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. *give up.*
con·clamare, intr. *shout aloud.*
sub·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, tr. *undergo.*

32.

fraus, dis, f. *deceit, artifice.*
ad·dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, tr. *add, use in addition.*
su·spīcio, ōnis, f. *suspicion.*
inter·cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. *intercept.*
littĕra, ae, f. *letter of the alphabet;* pl. *letter, epistle.*
com·pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *put together, compose.*
rĕ·cĭtare, tr. *read out.*
mŏdus, i, m. *manner.*
in hunc modum, *in this manner, as follows.*
scrībĕre, psi, ptum, tr. *write.*
plūrĭmus, a, um, adj. *very much.*
rectē, adv. *rightly.*
parcĕre, pĕperci, parsum, tr. *spare* (w. dat.).
quie-scĕre, ēvi, ētum, intr. *become quiet.*
dōnec, conj. *until, as long as.*
externus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*
noster, tra, trum, possess. pron. *our.*
ŏpĕra, ae, f. *care.*

castrā, orum, n. pl. *camp.*
rĕd·ĭgĕre, ēgi, actum, tr. *bring under.*
dis·currĕre, ri, rsum, intr. *run about.*
păvĭdus, a, um, adj. *panic-stricken.*
ab·ĕquĭtare, intr. *ride off.*
claudĕre, si, sum, tr. *shut.*
cuncti, ae, a, adj. *all* [= conjuncti].
porta, ae, f. *gate.*
custōdire, tr. *guard.*
censēre, *think, vote.*
in·vīsus, a, um, adj. *hateful.*
cautus, a, m. adj. *careful.*

33.

nanciscor, i, nanctus, dep. *get hold of, pitch upon.*
numerus, i, m. *number.*
circum·sĕdēre, sēdi, sessum. tr. (*sit around*), *besiege.*
sub·ornare, tr. *get ready secretly, commission secretly.*
per·fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *carry, bring.*
con·veniens, ntis, adj. *corresponding with.*
falso, adv. *falsely.*
ex·hĭbēre, tr. *put forth.*
narrare, tr. *tell, relate.*
vulgus, i, m. and n. *common people.*
mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. *stir, influence.*
pălam, adv. *openly.*
af·firmare, tr. *declare.*
per·bĕne, adv. *very well, fortunately.*
de·tĕgĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *uncover, unmask.*
ăvārĭtia, ae, f. *greed.*
intrare, tr. *enter.*
praemium, i, n. *reward, prize* [prae, ĕmo].

34.

brĕvis, e, adj. *short.*
spernĕre, sprēvi, sprētum, tr. *despise.*
părĭter, adv. *alike.*
mĭna, ae, f. *threat.*
prec-, defect. f. *prayer.*
ef·fringĕre, frēgi, fractum, tr. *break down.*
tuto, adv. *safely.*
Hexapŷlon, i, n.
Achrădīna, ae, f. a part of Syracuse.
jŭventūs, ūtis, f. *youth.*
augēre, auxi, auctum, tr. *increase.*
posterus, a, um, adj. *following.*
servus, i, m. *slave.*
pīleus, i, m. *a cap,* close fitting to the head, symbol of liberty.
carcer, ĕris, m. *prison.*
vincire, nxi, nctum, tr. *bind.*
e·mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. *send out, release.*
ad·fulgēre, si, intr. *shine upon.*
servĭtūs, ūtis, f. *slavery.*

35.

Olympĭum, i, n. a suburb of Syracuse, so called from its temple of Olympian Juppiter.
Juppiter, Jŏvis, m. chief of the gods, confounded by the Romans with the Greek god Zeus.
templum, i, n. *temple.*
quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. 500.
con·sīdĕre, sēdi, sessum, intr. *sit down.*
extrā, prep. w. acc. *outside of.*
porta, ae, f. *gate.*
ob·viam, adv. *so as to meet.*
sui, orum, m. *their* (*soldiers*)
ōrātor, ōris, m. *spokesman.*
aio, v. defect. *say.*
auxĭlium, i, n. *help.*
af·fero, ferre, at-tŭli, al·latum, tr. *bring to.*
ē·lābor, i, lapsus, dep. *escape.*
per·fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgitum, intr. *flee.*
exĭlium, i, n. *exile.*
nĕ·fandus, a, um, adj. *atrocious.*
in·ultus, a, um, adj. *unavenged.*
in, prep. (w. acc.) *to, into.*
rĕdĭtus, ūs, m. *return.*
pătēre, ui, intr. *be open.*
si, conj. *if.*
lex, lēgis, f. *law.*
re·stĭtuĕre, ui, ūtum, tr. *restore.*
nihil, indecl. *nothing.*
ŏpus, indecl. *need* (w. abl.).
mŏra, ae, f. *delay.*
per·sequor, i, sĕcūtus, dep. *follow, attack.*
re·sponsum, i, n. *answer.*
dăre, dĕdi, dătum, tr. *give.*
mănus, ūs, f. *hand, management.*
rĕvertor, i, (cp. notes on language, p. xvii.), versus, dep. *return.*
lăcessĕre, sīvi, sītum, tr. *harass.*
intel·lĕgĕre, lexi, lectum, tr. *perceive.*
op·pugnare, tr. *attack.*

36.

mărе, is, n. *sea.*
sĭmul, adv. *at the same time.*
fluctus, ūs, m. *wave.*
ad·luĕre, i, ĭtum, tr. *wash.*
sīc·ut, conj. *just as.*
dif·fīdĕre, fīsus sum, semi dep. *distrust,* non diffido, *feel confident.*
vastus, a, um, adj. *huge.*
dis·jectus, a, um (lit. *thrown about*), *scattered.*
disjectus spatio, *scattered.*
spătium, i, n. *space.*
alĭqui, quae, quod (-quis, -quid) indef. pron. *some, any.*
ad·mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum, tr. *bring up.*
tempestas, ātis, f. *time.*
Archĭmēdēs, is, m.

ūnĭcus, a, um, adj. *unrivalled.*
spectator, ōris, m. *observer.*
caelum, i (m. in pl.), n. *heaven, sky.*
sīdus, ĕris, n. *constellation.*
mīrābĭlis, e, adj. *wonderful.*
in·ventor, oris, m. *inventor.*
māchīnator, ōris, m. *contriver.*
bellĭcus, a, um, adj. *warlike.*
tormentum, i, n. *engine* for hurling stones, &c. [torqueo].
ŏpus, eris, n. *work.*
quisquis, quaequae, quidquid (quodquod) indef. pron. *whoever, whatever.*
hostis, is, c. *enemy.*
ingens, ntis, adj. *huge, vast.*
mōles, is, f. *mass.*
per·lĕvis, e, adj. *very slight.*
lūdĭ·fĭcor, ari, dep. *make sport of, baffle.*

37.

in·aequālis, e, adj. *unlevel, of various heights.*
collis, is, m. *hill.*
plērique, -aeque, -aque, adj. *most.*
altus, a, um, adj. *high.*
dif·fĭcĭlis, e, adj. *difficult.*
difficilis aditu, *difficult of access.*
sub·missus, a, um, adj. *low, level.*
plānus, a, um, adj. *flat.*
vallis, is, f. *valley, ravine.*
ad·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, tr. *approach.*
quis·que, quaeque, quidque, pron. *each.*
aptus, a, um, adj. *suited.*
mūnĭtio, ōnis, f. *fortification.*
in·struĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *furnish.*
ante, adv. *before.*
sexāgintā, num. adj. *sixty.*
quinque-rēmis, is, f. *ship with five banks of oars.*
săgittārius, i, m. *archer.*
fundĭtor, ōris, m. *slinger.*
vēles, ĭtis, m. *light-armed soldier.*
con·sistĕre, stĭti, intr. *make a stand, stand.*
missĭlis, e, adj. *for throwing;* hence neuter, *a missile.*
intĕrior, us, adj. *inner, on the inner side.*
rēmus, i, m. *oar.*
lătus, ĕris, n. *side.*
ap·plĭcare, avi, atum (ui, ĭtum), tr. *lash together.*
extĕrior, us, adj. *outer.*
turris, is, f. *tower.*
con·tăbŭlatus, a, um, adj. *built of several stories.*
māchīnāmentum, i, n. *contrivance.*
quătio, ĕre, quassi, quassum, tr. *break down.*
portare, tr. *carry.*

38.

adversus, prep. w. acc. *against.*
vărius, a, um, adj. *various.*
magnĭtudo, dĭnis, f. *size.*
saxum, i, n. *stone.*
pondus, ĕris, n. *weight.*
in·tactus, a, um, adj. *untouched, unhurt.*
in·gĕrĕre, ssi, stum, tr. *hurl against.*
īmus, a, um, adj. *lowest;* ab imo, *from the bottom.*
cŭbĭtālis, e, adj. *of a cubit in diameter.*
fĕre, adv. *about.*
căvum, i, n. *hole, aperture.*
alii...alii, *some...others.*
săgitta, ae, f. *arrow.*
scorpio, ōnis, m. *a scorpion,* a military engine so called.
mŏdĭcus, a, um, adj. *small.*
oc·cultus, a, um, *hidden;* ex occulto, *from this hidden post.*
sub·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, intr. *come up.*
ictus, ūs, m. *blow;* pl. *the range.*
prōra, ae, f. *prow.*
tollēno, ōnis, m. *crane.*
super, prep. w. acc. and abl. *over, upon.*
ē·mĭnēre, ui, intr. *project.*
ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron.*
firmus, a, um, adj. *strong.*
cătēna, ae, f. *chain.*
il·lĭgare, tr. *fasten to.*
in·ĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, tr. *throw upon.*
grăvis, e, adj. *heavy.*
librāmentum, i, n. *weight.*
plumbum, i, n. *lead.*
rĕ·cellĕre, -culi (-culsi), *fly back, fall.*
sŏlum, i, n. *ground.*
sus·pendĕre, di, sum, tr. *raise high.*
puppis, is, f. *stern of a ship.*
sŭbĭto, adv. *suddenly.*
cădĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, intr. *fall.*
trĕpĭdātio, ōnis, f. *consternation.*
nauta, ae, m. *sailor.*
unda, ae, f. *wave.*
ad·flĭgĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *dash against.*
etiam-si, conj. *even if.*
rectus, a, um, adj. *straight.*
ălĭ-quantus, a, um, adj. *of a fair size;* aliquantum aquae, *a fair amount of water.*
ăqua, ae, f. *water.*

39.

mărĭtĭmus, a, um, adj. *naval, by sea.*
ē-lūdĕre, si, sum, tr. *baffle.*
vertĕre, ti, sum, tr. *turn, direct.*
ag·grĕdior, i, gressus, dep. *assault.*
ars, artis, f. *skill.*
nātūra, ae, f. *nature.*

ad·jŭvare, jūvi, jūtum, tr. *aid.*
im·pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *lay upon, place in command.*
fundāmentum, i, n. *foundation.*
pro·clīvis, e, adj. *steep.*
pro·volvĕre, vi, vŏlūtum, tr. *roll (forward).*
grăvĭter, adv. *heavily, with deadly effect.*
in·cĭdĕre, di, intr. *fall (upon).*
arduus, a, um, adj. *hard.*
in·stăbĭlis, e, adj. *precarious.*
in·gressus, ūs, m. *progress, ascent.*
quŏniam, conj. *since.*
cōnātus, ūs, m. *attempt.*
ab·sistĕre, stĭti, intr. *desist.*
op·pugnatio, ōnis, f. *attack.*
tantum, adv. *only.*
arcēre, ui, tr. *cut off.*
com·meātus, ūs, m. *supplies.*

40.

tertius, a, um, num. adj. *third.*
dē·fĭcio, ĕre, feci, fectum, intr. *fall away, revolt.*
Hĕlōrus, i, m. a town in south-east Sicily.
dī·ruĕre, rui, rŭtum, tr. *demolish.*
dī·rĭpio, ĕre, pui, reptum, tr. *sack.*
relĭquus, a, um, adj. *remaining.*
maxĭmē, adv. *most of all.*
Himilco, ōnis, m. a Carthaginian general.
pro·muntōrium, i, n. *headland.*
Minoa, ae, f. a town in south-west Sicily.
quinque, num. adj. *five.*
vīgintī, num. adj. *twenty.*
pĕdes, ĭtis, m. *foot soldier;* pl. *infantry.*
ĕques, ĭtis, m. *horse soldier;* pl. *cavalry.*
duo·dĕcim, num. adj. *twelve.*
ĕlĕphantus, i, m. *elephant.*
ex·pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *put out (on shore), land.*
per·pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. *prevail upon.*
trā·ĭcio, ĕre, jeci, jectum, tr. *throw across, send over.*

41.

ad·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *come to.*
Hēraclēa, ae, f. another name of Minoa.
Agrĭgentum, i, n. town in south-west of Sicily.
ac·cendĕre, di, sum, tr. *kindle.*
pellĕre, pĕpuli, pulsum, tr. *drive away.*
sătis, adv. *enough.*
dē·fendĕre, di, sum, tr. *defend.*
mūnus, ĕris, n. *office, duty.*
partior, iri, ītus, dep. *distribute.*

prae·sum, esse, fui, intr. *be before.*
custōdia, ae, f. *guard, command;* pl. *sentries.*
con·junctus, a, um, part. (*having been joined,* i.e.) *effecting a junction.*
noctu, adv. *by night.*
inter·mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. (lit. *let go between*), *leave unguarded.*
Acrillae, ārum, f.
circā, prep. *around.*
pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *place;* ponere castra, *to pitch a camp.*

42.

mūnire, tr. *fortify.*
super·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *come upon, surprise.*
frustrā, adv. *in vain.*
prae·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *come before.*
rĕd·ire, ii, ĭtum, intr. *go back, return.*
ob·vius, a, um, adj. *in the way;* obvius esse, *to meet.*
par, păris, adj. *equal.*
quam maximē, *as much as possible.*
intentus, a, um, adj. *vigilant.*
agmen, ĭnis, n. *line of march.*
com·pŏsĭtus, a, um, part. *prepared for.*
prae·părare, tr. *make ready beforehand, take precautions.*
ūsus, ūs, m. *use, service.*
in·com·pŏsĭtus, a, um, adj. *in disorder.*
di·spersus, a, um, adj. *scattered.*
in·ermis, e, adj. *unarmed.*
circum·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, *surround.*
in·eo, ire, ii, ĭtum, tr. *enter upon.*
Acrae, arum, f. town of south-east Sicily.
per·fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, intr. *flee.*
co·hĭbēre, tr. *check.*
ad·jungĕre, nxi, nctum, tr. *join on.*
flū·men, ĭnis, n. *stream.*
octo, num. adj. *eight.*

43.

sub ĭdem tempus, *about the same time.*
lĕgio, ōnis, f. *legion,* containing from 4,200—6,000 soldiers.
Pănormus, i, f. city on north coast of Sicily (now Palermo).
praeda, ae, f. *booty, prey.*
dē·cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. *deceive.*
mĕdĭ·terrāneus, a, um, adj. *inland.*
namque, conj. *for.*
ĭter, itĭnĕris, n. *way, march.*
pro·sĕquor, i, sĕcūtus, dep. *follow.*
pro·grĕdior, i, gressus, dep. *advance.*

per·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, intr. *arrive.*
ĭgĭtur, adv. *therefore.*
nēquīquam, adv. *in vain.*
quis, quă, quid, indef. pron. *any.*
pugnare, intr. *fight.*
con·tingĕre, tĭgi, tactum, intr. *come to pass.*
quo·cumque, adv. *whithersoever.*

44.

frūmentum, i, n. *corn.*
con·vĕhĕre, vexi, vectum, tr. *bring together.*
ē·rĭgĕre, rexi, rectum, tr. *raise, excite.*
aut...aut, *either...or.*
arx, arcis, f. *citadel.*
Henna, ae. f. town of central Sicily.
ex·celsus, a, um, adj. *high, lofty.*
prae·ruptus, a, um, adj. *precipitous.*
undĭquĕ, adv. *from all sides.*
sĭtus, a, um, adj. *placed, lying.*
in·ex·pugnābĭlis, e, adj. *impregnable.*
cum ..tum, *both...and especially.*
vălĭdus, a, um, adj. *strong.*
prae·fectus, i, m. *commander.*
sānē, adv. *certainly;* haud sane, *not at all.*
op·portūnus, a, um, adj. *likely to fall a victim to.*
in·sĭdiari, ātus, dep. *plot.*
L. Lucius.
Pinarius, i, m. a Roman officer.
ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. *keen, brave.*
rĕ·pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *place reliance, rely.*
intendĕre, di tum (sum), tr. *arouse.*
căvēre, cāvi, cautum, tr. *guard against.*
prō·dĭtio, ōnis, f. *treachery.*
clādes, īs, f. *slaughter.*
vigilia, ae, f. *watchfulness.*
juxtā, adv. *alike.*
abs·cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, intr. *depart.*
Hennensis, is, c. *a person of Henna.*
păciscor, i, pactus, dep. *come to terms.*
ăpertē, adv. *openly.*

45.

pŏtestas, ātis, f. *power;* nostrae potestatis esse, *to be in our power.*
clāvis, is, f. *key.*
red·dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, tr. *give up.*
aequus, a, um, adj. *fair, right.*
grātia, ae, f. *popularity;* pl. *thanks;* gratias habēre, *be grateful.*

vŏlens, ntis, adj. *willing.*
cōgĕre, cŏēgi, coactum, tr. *compel* [co-, agere].

46.

ad ea, *in answer to these words.*
arbitrium, i, n. *will.*
dē·cēdĕre, cessi, cessum, intr. *depart.*
căpĭtăl, n. *a capital crime.*
jus, jūris, n. *jurisdiction.*
testor, ari, atus, dep. *solemnly declare.*
vindicta, ae, f. *vengeance, means of asserting.*
grăvor, ari, atus, dep. *feel unwilling.*
saltem, adv. *at least.*
con·cĭlium, i, n. *assembly.*
utrum...an, *whether...or.*
dē·nuntiātio, ōnis, f. *threat.*
ūnĭversus, a, um, adj. *whole.*
con·sentire, sensi, sensum, tr. *decree.*

47.

col·lŏquium, i, n. *conference.*
se rĕcĭpĕre, refl. *retire.*
con·vŏcare, tr. *call together.*
quemadmodum, adv. *in what manner.*
per hos dies, *lately.*
pro·pălam, adv. *publicly.*
rĕ·poscĕre (no pf. or sup.), tr. *demand back.*
sĭmul, conj. *as soon as.*
foedē, adv. *foully, cruelly.*
hic, adv. *here.*
pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. *danger.*
in·stare, stĭti, intr. *stand on, press on;* instans, *immediate.*
certiorem facio (*make more certain*), *inform.*
crastĭnus dies, *the morrow.*
sanguis, ĭnis, m. *blood.*
in·undare, tr. *to deluge.*
ferrum, i, n. *iron, sword.*
victoria, ae, f. *victory.*
quo-ad, conj. *until.*
lŏquor, i, lŏcūtus, dep. *speak, say.*
altercari, atus, dep. *discuss.*
tŏga, ae, f. *gown.*

48.

alii aliis, *some at various* (*points*).
ex·ĭtus, ūs, m. *outlet.*
theātrum, i, n. *theatre.*
ad·suētus, a, um, part. *accustomed.*
spectācŭlum, i, n. *sight, spectacle.*
măgistrātus, ūs, m. *magistrate.*
prī·die, adv. *the day before.*
mĭnĭtari, atus, dep. *threaten.*
ultrā, adv. *any further.*
vis ultĭma, *fatal violence.*
dif·ferre, dis·tŭli, dī·lātum, tr. *put off.*
dūdum, adv. *long.*

pārātus, a, um, adj. *ready.*
alii...alii, *some...others.*
sūperne, adv. *from above.*
ā·versus, a, um, adj. *turned away.*
confertus, a, um, adj. *in dense array* [confercio].
ob·sistĕre, stĭti, intr. *stand in the way.*
caedĕre, cecīdi, caesum, tr. *cut down.*
căvea, ae, f. *a hollow place.*
in·clūdĕre, si, sum, tr. *shut in.*
co·ăcervare, tr. *heap up.*
non sōlum, *not only.*
ruĕre, i, ĭtum, intr. *rush.*
saucius, a, um, adj. *wounded.*
vīvus, a, um, adj. *living.*
mortuus, a, um, part. *dead.*
cŭmŭlare, tr. *pile up.*
rĕ·missus, a, um, adj. *relaxed.*
irrĭtare, tr. *enrage.*
mălus, a, um, adj. *evil.*
nĕcessārius, a, um, adj. *necessary.*
făcĭnus, ŏris, n. *deed.*
rĕtĭnēre, ui, tentum, tr. *keep, secure.*

49.

factum, i, n. *deed.*
im·prŏbare, tr. *blame.*
con·cēdĕre, ssi, ssum, tr. *give up.*
dē·terrēre, tr. *thoroughly frighten.*
tempĕrare, intr. *abstain.*
clārus, a, um, adj. *renowned.*
in·signis, e, adj. *conspicuous.*
mūnīmentum, i, n. *fortification.*
nātūrālis, e, adj. *natural.*
ob, prep. w. acc. *on account of.*
sacrare, tr. *consecrate.*
răpio, ĕre, pui, ptum, tr. *carry off, seize.*
Proserpĭna, ae, f. daughter of goddess Ceres, and wife of Pluto.
prŏpĕ, adv. *nearly, almost.*
per·vādĕre, si, sum, intr. *go through.*
infandus, a, um, adj. *infamous.*
deus, i, m. *god.*
sēdes, is, f. *seat, abode.*
tum vero, *then indeed.*
ac·cire, tr. *summon.*
prō·dĭtor, ōris, m. *traitor.*

50.

retro, adv. *back again.*
T = Titus (Roman praenomen).
Crispīnus, i, m. Roman officer.
prae·fĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, tr. *set in command of.*
vĕtus, eris, adj. *old, former.*
hĭbernācŭla, orum, n. *winter-quarters.*
quinquĕ, num. adj. *five.*
Leōn, ontis, m.

com·mūnire, tr. *fortify.*
aedĭ·fĭcare, tr. *build.*

51.

praeterquam, adv. *besides.*
nōbĭlis, e, adj. *distinguished.*
ab·horrēre, intr. *shrink.*

52.

su·spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, tr. *look from beneath at, suspect.*
vĭgĭlare, intr. *be on the watch.*
intro·mittere, tr. *send in.*
in·ĭtium, i, n. *beginning.*
col·lŏquor, i, lŏcutus, dep. *confer.*
piscātorius, a, um, adj. *for fishing.*
rētĕ, is. n. *net.*
circum·vĕhĕre, vexi, vectum, tr. *carry round.*
saepius, adv. *repeatedly.*
octōgintā, num. adj. *eighty.*
ad lxxx. facti, *reaching the number of eighty.*
Attalus, i, m.
in·dignari, atus, dep. *be angry.*
nĕcare, tr. *put to death.*

53.

sub·inde, adv. *shortly.*
ex·cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. *succeed.*
Dāmippus, i, m.
Lăcĕdaemŏnius, i, m. *a Lacedaemonian.*
Phĭlippus, i, m. King of Macedon.
red·imĕre, ēmi, emptum, tr. *ransom.*
jam tum, *at that time.*
Aetōlus, i, m. *an Aetolian,* from Aetolia, in north Greece.
ămīcĭtia, ae, f. *friendship.*
ad·fectare, tr. *aim at, bid for.*
red·emptio, ōnis, f. *ransom.*
maxĭmē, superl. adv. *most.*
Trogili, orum, m. Sicilian port.
propter, prep. w. acc. *near.*
Galeagra, ae, f.
quo, adv. *whither, to which place.*
com·meare, intr. *go to and fro, resort.*
ex propinquo, *from a near point.*
contemplari, atus, dep. *survey.*
nŭmĕrare, tr. *count.*
lăpis, ĭdis, m. *stone.*
aestĭmare, tr. *reckon.*
frons, ntis, f. *front.*
altĭtudo, ĭnis, f. *height.*
quantum proxime, *as nearly as possible.*
proxĭmē, adv. *very near.*
con·jectūra, ae, f. *inference.*
per·mētior, iri, mensus, dep. *measure.*
hŭmĭlis, e, adj. *low.*
ălĭquanto, abl. (*by some amount*), *a good deal.*

pristĭnus, a, um, adj. *former.*
ŏpīnio, ōnis, f. *estimate.*
mĕdiocris, e, adj. *fairly small.*
scāla, ae, f. *ladder.*
sŭpĕrābilis, e, adj. *able to be scaled.*

54.

intentē, adv. *carefully.*
of·fĕro, ferre, ob·tŭli, ob·lātum, tr. *offer.*
festus, a, um, adj. *sacred;* festus dies, *festal day, holiday.*
Diāna, ae, f. a Roman goddess.
trī·duum, i, n. *space of three days.*
per trīduum, *for three days.*
in obsĭdiōne, *owing to the blockade.*
vīnum, i, n. *wine.*
largē, adv. *profusely.*
ĕpŭlae, arum, f. *feast.*
cĕlĕbrare, tr. *celebrate.*
ac·cĭpio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. *receive, hear.*
trĭbūnus, i, m. *tribune,* an officer.
ē·lĭgĕre, lēgi, lectum, tr. *pick out.*
audēre, ausus, tr. *dare.*
ĭdōneus, a, um, adj. *fit.*
centŭrio, ōnis, m. *centurion,* officer over 100 men.
oc·cultus, a, um, adj. *secret;* in occulto, *in secret.*
com·părare, tr. *make ready.*
id temporis, (*that point of time*), *the right time.*
sătias, ātis, f. *satiety.*
tĕnuis, e, adj. *thin.*
dē·dūcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *lead, withdraw.*
strĕpĭtus, ūs, m. *noise.*
audācia, ae, f. *boldness.*
ănĭmum făcio, *give courage.*

55.

plus, pluris, adj. *more.*
huc, adv. *hither.*
per sōlĭtudĭnem, *across a solitary expanse.*
sōpire, tr. *lull to sleep.*
sēmĭ·grăvis, e, adj. *half drunk.*
pōtare, tr. *drink.*
cŭbīle, is, n. *bed.*
portŭla, ae, f. *little gate.*
ex compŏsĭto, *according to agreement.*
tŭba, ae, f. *trumpet.*
furtim, adv. *stealthily.*
ăpertus, a, um, adj. *open.*
quippe, adv. *in fact, why.*
Epĭpŏlae, arum. f.
frĕquens, ntis, adj. *thronged, crowded.*
terrēre, tr. *frighten.*
fallĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, tr. *elude, deceive.*

56.

simul ac, conj. *as soon as.*
cantus, ūs, m. (*singing*), *note.*
prae·cĭpĭtare, tr. *hurl headlong.*
păvēre, pāvi, intr. *be panic stricken.*
sub lūcem, *just before daybreak.*
in·grĕdior, i, gressus, dep. *enter.*
Nāsos, i, f. *the Island.*
cĭtare, tr. *arouse.*
cĭtāto agmĭne, (*with quick line*), *at the quick march.*
con·spĭcio, ĕre, spexi, spectum, tr. *behold.*
missĭlĕ, is, n. *missile.*
intestinus, a, um, adj. *internal.*
per oc·casionem, *seizing an opportunity.*
inter tumultum, *amid the turmoil.*
partim, adv. *partly.*
gaudium, i, n. *joy.*
per·petrare, tr. *accomplish.*
vĕtustus, a, um, adj. *ancient.*
glōria, ae, f. *glory, renown.*
Athēniensis, is, c. *an Athenian,* from Athens, in Greece.
dē·mergĕre, si, sum, tr. *overwhelm, sink.*
dĕlēre, lēvi, lētum, tr. *destroy.*
dis·crīmen, ĭnis, n. *risk.*
ŏpŭlentus, a, um, adj. *wealthy.*
praeter, prep. w. acc. *beyond.*
cōgĭtātio, ōnis, f. *reflexion.*
hōra, ae, f. *time.*
ardēre, si, sum, intr. *be on fire.*
cĭnis, ĕris, m. *ash.*
lēnis, e, adj. *mild.*
im·pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. (*drive on*), *urge.*

57.

sŭperior, us, comp. adj. *higher.*
pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. *beautiful.*
sub·ĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, tr. *throw up.*
sub·jectus, a, um, part. *lying beneath.*
ŏcŭlus, i, m. *eye.*
il·lăcrĭmare, intr. *weep.*

58.

vĕnia, ae, f. *pardon.*
ad·lŏquor, i, lŏcutūs, dep. *speak to, address.*
in·ceptum, i, n. *attempt.*
ir·rĭtus, a, um, adj. *fruitless.*
Eurŷălus, i, m. hill-fort at Syracuse.
rĕ·fĕro, ferre, rettuli, relatum, tr. *bring back.*
tŭmŭlus, i, m. *knoll.*

extrēmus, a, um, adj. *furthest.*
vertĕre, i, versum, tr. *turn.*
fĕro, ferre, tuli, latum, tr. *bring, bear.*
per·commŏdē, adv. *very conveniently.*
ex·cĭpio, ere, cepi, ceptum, tr. *receive.*

59.

Phĭlŏdēmus, i, m.
Argīvus, i, m. *an Argive,* from Argos, in Greece.
dē·dĭtio, ōnis, f. *surrender.*
ret·tŭli, pf. of rĕfero.
diem de die, *from day to day.*
Neāpŏlis, is, f. district of Syracuse.
Tycha, ae, f.
instar, n. indecl. *likeness;* instar urbium, *as large as cities.*

60.

infŭla, ae, f. *fillet,* of white wool.
incendium, i, n. *fire.*
ē·dīcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *proclaim.*
ne quis, *that no one.*
păries, ĕtis, m. *housewall.*
saepire, saepsi, saeptum, tr. *fence in.*
rĕgio, ōnis, f. (lit. *a making straight*), *a line,* abl. regione, *opposite to.*
plătea, ae, f. *street.*
pătens, ntis, adj. *opening.*
dis·cursus, ūs, m. *running about.*
strĕpĕre, ui, ĭtum, intr. *roar.*
răpīna, ae, f. *plunder.*
mŏdus, i, m. *end, limit.*
ante...quam, conj. *before that.*
diuturnus, a, um, adj. *long-lasting.*
fēlĭcĭtas, ātis, f. *prosperity.*
ē·gĕrĕre, gessi, gestum, tr. *bring out, ransack.*
ac·cĭpio fĭdem, *receive a guarantee.*

61.

ab tergo, *from the rear.*
trīna castra, *three camps.*
in·ŏpia, ae, f. *want.*
ad·ŏrior, iri, ortus, dep. *attack.*
eruptio, ōnis, f. *breaking forth, sally.*
litus, ŏris, n. *shore.*
ap·pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. *put in to shore.*
sub·mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. *send up.*
prae·bēre, tr. *cause.*
in·sĕquor, i, secutus, dep. *pursue.*
trepĭdē, adv. *in panic.*
com·pellĕre, pŭli, pulsum, tr. *drive.*

62.

pestilentia, ae, f. *plague.*
autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*
grăvis, e, adj. *unhealthy.*
aestus, ūs, m. *heat.*
aeger, gra, grum, adj. *ill.*
post·eā, adv. *afterwards.*
cūrātio, onis, f. *attendance (on).*
con·tactus, ūs, m. *contact (with).*
vulgare, tr. *spread.*
quŏtīdianus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
ob oculos, *under the eyes.*
plōrātus, ūs, m. *wailing.*
as·suētūdo, dĭnis, f. *familiarity (with).*
ef·fĕrare, tr. *brutalise.*
non modo, *not only.*
lacrĭma, ae, f. *tear.*
justus, a, um, adj. *due, usual.*
com·plōratus, ūs, m. *lamentation.*
pro·sĕquor, i, sĕcutus, dep. *follow forth.*
ne...quĭdem, *not even.*
ef·fĕro, ferre, ex·tŭli, ē·lātum, tr. *carry forth* (from the city for burial).
sĕpĕlire, ivi, pultum, tr. *bury.*
sternĕre, strāvi, strātum, tr. *stretch, lay low.*
ex·ănĭmus, a, um, adj. *lifeless.*
sĭmĭlis, e, adj. *like.*
tābes, is, f. *putrefaction.*
pestĭ·fer, era, erum, adj. *pestilential.*
ŏdor, ōris, m. *smell.*

63.

ut prīmum, *as soon as ever.*
grăvĭtas, ātis, f. *unhealthiness.*
n·usquam, adv. *nowhere.*
quibus erant, *who had.*
rĕceptus, ūs, m. *retreat.*
in·gruĕre, i, intr. *fall upon, attack.*
tra·dūcĕre, xi, ctum, tr. *lead across.*
tectum, i, n. *shelter.*
umbra, ae, f. *shade.*
re·creare, tr. *refresh, recruit.*
internĕcio, ōnis, f. *annihilation.*
auxĭlia, orum, pl. (*see* voc. 35) *auxiliary forces, reinforcements.*

64.

terr·estris, e, adj. *land.*
de·stĭtuĕre, ui, ūtum, tr. *desert.*
nāvĭgare, intr. *sail.*
ē·ventus, ūs, m. *outcome, result.*

65.

prŏpĕ, adv. *almost, so to speak.*

ĭterum, adv. *a second time.*
con·vĕnit ut, *it is agreed that.*
ŭbique, adv. *everywhere.*
ē·vŏcare, tr. *call forth, summon.*
propriē, adv. *in private.*

66.

ex·pōnĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. *put forth, explain.*
inter·fĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, tr. *slay.*
ŏdium, i, n. *hatred.*
crūdēlis, e, adj. *cruel.*
vēro, adv. *however.*
inter-ĭmĕre, ēmi, emptum, tr. *slay.*
inter·clūdĕre, si sum, tr. *shut out.*
possessio, ōnis, f. *occupation.*
cur, adv. *why.*
in·cŏlŭmis, e, adj. *safe.*
praeter·mittĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. *let slip.*

67.

ad·sensus, ūs, m. *approval.*
turbare, tr. *disturb.*
moenia, um, n. *town walls.*
rĕ·cūsare, tr. *refuse.*
diūtius, adv. *any longer* [diu].
prae·sentire, sensi, sensum, tr. *experience.*
bĕnĕ·factum, i, n. *a good service.*
ā·mentia, ae, f. *madness.*

68.

impetrā·bĭlis, e, adj. *readily obtained.*
ar·rĭpio, ĕre, rĭpui, reptum, tr. *seize.*
ob·truncare, tr. *slaughter.*
sex, num. adj. *six.*
terni, ae, a, distrib. num. *three each.*

69.

in tempŏre, *at this favourable crisis.*
in·cĭtare, tr. *excite.*
mĕmŏrare, tr. *say.*
ex·pĕtĕre, īvi, ītum, tr. *demand.*
Hispānus, i, m. *a Spaniard.*
Moerĭcus, i, m.
pro·missum, i, n. *promise.*
ē·vĕnire, vēni, ventum, intr. *come out, be assigned.*
Arethūsa, ae, f. once a nymph of Elis in Greece, then a fountain near Syracuse.
fons, ntis, m. *fountain.*
usque ad, *up to.*
ostium, i, n. *mouth.*
ŏnĕraria nāvis, *a merchant ship.*
rĕmulcum, i, n. *a tow rope.*

quadri·rēmis, is, f. *a ship with four banks of oars.*
quartus, a, um, adj. *fourth.*
actuārius, a, um, adj. *built for speed* [agere].
dēserĕre, ui, rtum, tr. *abandon.*
rĕ·ceptus, ūs, m. *retreat,*
cănĕre, cĕcĭni, cantum, *sing.*
rĕceptui cănere, *sound a retreat.*
opes, um, f. *wealth, treasures.*

70.

sup·prĭmĕre, pressi, pressum, tr. *check.*
nihil ăliud quam, *nothing else but.*
in·cŏlŭmĭtas, ātis, f. *safety.*
male·fĭcium, i, n. *crime.*
multo, adv. *much.*
ex·ĭgĕre, ēgi, actum, tr. *exact.*
ex·ĭgĕre poenas, *exact vengeance.*
servus, a, um, adj. *enslaved.*
ăliēni·gĕna, ae, c. *foreigner.*
exemplum, i, n. *example.*
sērus, a, um, adj. *late.*

71.

quaestor, ōris, m. *quaestor,* the paymaster of a Roman army.
memŏriae prōdĕre, *hand down to history.*
mĕmŏria, ae, f. *memory.*
ciēre, cīvi, cĭtum, tr. *stir up.*
forma, ae, f. *diagram.*
pulvis, ĕris, m. *dust.*
de·scrībĕre, psi, ptum, tr. *trace out.*
aegre fĕro, *take ill, am grieved.*
sĕpultūra, ae, f. *burial.*
cūrare, tr. *see to.*
in·quīrĕre, quīsivi, quīsītum, tr. *seek out.*
hŏnor, ōris, m. *honour.*
certare, intr. *strive.*

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